The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,377 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin ...	22nd May. (TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson ..	26th May.
L. Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell. ...	2nd June.
— Gwalior	3735	500	P. Harris	9th "
L. Teheran	3538	400	W. J. Nante	16th "
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weigheli	23rd "
L. Clyde	4124	800	K. M. Edmond ...	30th "
— Nizam	2736	500	W. J. Webbur ...	7th July.
L. Ballarat ..	4752	900	F. S. Tomlin	14th "
M. Surat	3442	630	C. H. Edwards ..	21st "
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th "
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Moorings, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372 700	E. Stewart	28th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023 700	R. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3857 600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information as to the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 325, Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Children are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discounts.

Each passenger is entitled to be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGES, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA.....	5,000 850	1st June 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July "
MANILLA.....	4,500 900	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich...	4,000 60	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doncich ...	4,000 600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,000 550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st at BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE .....G. B. Verona.....		3,000 550	29th May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.
CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE S. S. "MELPOMENE, Captai LEMESICH. Tons 4,000, H. P., 450 will be despatched as above on the 30th May, 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .....Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... " 35 } wines extra

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 16, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,297 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, 26th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Kewley.	26th May
" MACKENZIE....	3,000	T. W. Gourlay.	6th June.
" GRAHAM.....	2,900	Alexanderson	16th "
" SINCLAIR.....	2,900	C.K. Darley...	26th "
" OGILVIE	2,900	D. Nelson....	3th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. NYANZA, Captain SHIVERDLER will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURR CHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACIFUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th May, 1885. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 30th MAY.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this fine Steamer of 5,000 Tons and 1,000 Tons H. P., the largest on the Indian run.

She is well known in the trade, and is a favourite with passengers both out and home, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has ample bathrooms, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers only; and the refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice and fresh provisions throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL.....	2,700 400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations. We sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE HORDEUM
MALT EXTRACT.
(LOEFLUND'S)

THE best Malt Extract in the Indian market and the only one whose keeping powers can be guaranteed. Never congeals, crystallizes nor ferments.

Re. 1-6 per bottle.

Pure Hordeum Malt Extract with Pepsine, Lime, Iron, Iron and Quinine, and Hops. Re. 1-10 per bottle.

CONDENSED CREAM
EMULSION.
(CREMOR HORDEATUS.)

A combination of Extract of Malt and Cream. The best substitute for Cod Liver Oil in Phthisis and all wasting diseases. Readily taken and easily assimilated.

Price Rs. 2 cash.

Sole Agents:

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Fillers.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

	Cash Prices.
4¼ by 3¼ per doz.....Rs.	1 12
5 by 4 " ..... "	2 8
6½ by 4¾ " ..... "	4 0
7½ by 4½ " ..... "	4 8
8½ by 6½ " ..... "	6 8
9 by 7 " ..... "	7 8
10 by 8 " ..... "	10 0
12 by 10 " ..... "	14 8
15 by 12 " ..... "	24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR
WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.

DRAB WATERPROOF CAMBRIC SUITS.
DRAB VULCANISED INVERNESS CAPS.
FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS
BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES.
DRIVING CAPES AND APRONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Superiority" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

PHENYLE DISINFECTANT SOAP
FOR THE TOILET.
1 lb. Bars for 9 annas.

PHENYLE SOFT SOAP
FOR HORSES & DOGS.
1 lb. Tins for 7 annas.

LIBRAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SOLE AGENT,
W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY.

MOST IMPORTANT AWARD.

"YOU will doubtless be pleased to hear that our

PHENYLE

has come out at the top of the list in a test of Disinfectants made at Baltimore, U. S. A., on behalf of various American Boards of Health to find out the best Disinfectant, so as to be prepared against outbreaks of cholera should it visit the other side of the Atlantic this year. Only two per cent. of Phenyle was required to be successfully active, and only one per cent. failed, whereas with the Disinfectant ranked second in the list ten per cent. was required, and it failed to be SERVICEABLE when five per cent. was used, THUS PROVING OUR PHENYLE TO BE NEARLY A FOUR-FOLD BETTER DISINFECTANT THAN THE ONE NEXT IT IN THE LIST"

We are also pleased to inform you that

PHENYLE
has been awarded the
SILVER MEDAL
AT THE
MELBOURNE JUBILEE EXHIBITION 1884-85.

Extracts from inventors' Letter, March 23, 1885.

Observe The Trade Mark on each bottle.
The genuine article sold only by the
SOLE AND SPECIALLY APPOINTED AGENTS,

PHILIPS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGUNDY,—(RED.)

OWN SISTER to delicate BORDEAUX, riper, more developed, fuller bodied, and richer, altogether most luscious.

The idea that this predisposes the consumer to gout, is now properly regarded as a fancy.

Chambertin	Nuits,	Beaune.	&c., &c.
Rs. 32.	Rs. 26-12.	Rs. 19-4.	

CUTER, PALMER AND CO.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION;
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDougal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.
I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.
From Sir H. BURKE.
Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.
From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.
I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.
From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.
Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.
From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.
I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.
From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.
I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, ICE AND PASTRY CONFECTIONERS.

EAGLE PENCILS IN GREAT VARIETY AND SIZE.,
Wholesale and Retail.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.	OILMAN'S STORES.
INDIAN JEWELLERY.	DE LA RUE & CO'S STATIONERY.
PLUSH GOODS.	GOODALL'S STATIONERY.
LEATHER GOODS.	PERFUMERY.
LADY'S PARASOLS.	FANS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.	ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
SPEAKING DOLLS.	FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
MECHANICAL TOYS.	WINES AND SPIRITS.
MAPPIN'S CUTLERY.	SMOKER'S REQUISITES.

EVERY DAY 3 KINDS OF ICES ARE PREPARED.
EVERY DAY FRESH PASTRY.
HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
&c., &c., &c.

15, MEADOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE.—No. 436.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on the 21st May, 1885, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other articles belonging to H. M. Indian Troopships, from 1st June, 1885, to 31st May, 1886.

2. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.

3. No Tender will be received unless it is made on a printed form furnished from this office.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.

5. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th May, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD
CIRCUS.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 16.
POSITIVELY THE LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Families admitted at half price to all parts of the Circus.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO WILLIE MATTHEWS,
The public's favourite clown.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT CIRCUS.
A NIGHT OF PURE ENJOYMENT.
A NIGHT TO BE REMEMBERED.

Tents, seats, and a fine lot of timber for sale cheap, for cash. Three good chasers for sale, well mouthed, perfectly docile, and splendid jumpers.

Mr. Wilson is going to retire from business, and a rare opportunity presents itself for a Company to purchase at less than a quarter of its value an establishment that will clear Rs. 40,000 a year. If not sold previous to WEDNESDAY, it will be all shipped to Europe.

JOHN WILSON,
Proprietor.

DARK Chesnut Arab, "KINCSEM," rising 7 years, sound, free from vice, perfectly quiet to ride, with great bone and substance, very sure footed, will walk 5 miles an hour, very pleasant paces, will up to 14 stone, height about 14-1½, in good working order. Price, Rs. 800.

Apply to WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPNY, LIMITED.

UNDER orders issued by the Government of India and by the Government of H. H. the Nizam Hyderabad, it is hereby notified that this Company has now assumed possession of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, and that all communications formerly addressed to the Manager H. H. the Nizam's State Railway should now be addressed to the undersigned. All communications concerning traffic should be addressed to the Traffic Manager of this Company, and all communications intended for the store-keeper to the store-keeper.

W. C. FURNIVALL, Agent & Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Rys. Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 13th May, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1885, for the following works :—

1. Fixing 282 Hydrants and the supply as well as fixing of 34 hydrants on various mains in the city.
2. Laying 3" water mains in different streets of the city of about 3,800 feet in length, and taking up from certain streets and relaying in other streets 4" and 3" mains of lengths of about 2,000 feet and 7,900 feet respectively.
3. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 900 and Rs. 450, respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
5. Further Deposits of Rs. 900 and Rs. 450 respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst., C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 15th May, 1885.

OLEOGRAPHS.

	Rs.	a.
THE LAST INTERVIEW BETWEEN ELIZABETH and MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS ...	25	0
HENRY III. and HIS COURT ...	25	0
LOUIS XIII. and HIS COURT ...	25	0
HENRY IV. RECEIVING GABRIELLE D'ESTREE ...	25	0

The size of the above-mentioned pictures is 38½ × 27 in., in 4 in. gilt frame :

34 in. gilt frame :—

LITTLE PATIENCE. Size 31 × 23 in. ...	18	0
IN DISGRACE. Size 31 by 23 in. ...	18	0
MOTHER'S HELP. Size 31 by 23 in. ...	18	0
TOO LATE FOR CHURCH. Size 31 by 23 in. ...	18	0
ROSEBUD. Size 31 by 23 in. ...	18	0
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR. Size 31 by 23 in. ...	18	0
ITALIAN FRUIT SELLER. Size 25 by 20 in. ...	10	0
ITALIAN GIRLS. Size 25 by 20 in. ...	10	0
PREPARING for a HOLIDAY. Size 25 by 20 in. ...	10	0
JUST A POUND. Size 23 by 20 in. ...	10	0
FOLDING THE SHEEP. Size 35 by 22 in. ...	12	8
GOING to the TROUGH. Size 35 by 22 in. ...	12	8
WINE TASTERS. Size 34 by 25 in. ...	12	8
THE READING ROOM. Size 34 by 25 in. ...	12	8
CHAPEL ON THE RHINE. Size 34 by 24 in.	12	8
CHAPEL on the DANUBE. Size 34 by 24 in.	12	8
WILHELMHE. Size 34 by 24 in. ...	12	8
SCENE in SWITZERLAND. Size 27 by 19 in.	9	8
IN THE TYROL. Size 27 by 19 in. ...	9	8
STIRLING CASTLE. Size 28 by 17 in. ...	9	8
HARLECH CASTLE. Size 28 by 17 in. ...	9	8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
Duly Registered under Provision of Act X. of 1866.
CAPITAL Rs. 450,000 IN 4,500 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

DIRECTORS :

B. SREENEVASIENGAR, Esq., Retired Asst. Comr., Bangalore, Chairman.
THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Bangalore.
MURRY GUNNAH, Esq., Anche Bukshi, Bangalore.
V. GUNGATHARA CHETTY, Esq., Merchant, Bangalore.
V. ARNACHELLUM MOODR, Esq., Contractor, Bangalore.

ADVOCATE,
J. W. HAYES, Esq., Bangalore.
SECRETARY
W. SOUTH, Esq., Bangalore.
OFFICES,
"Belmont" High Ground, Bangalore.

SINCE the original Prospectus of the Maharaja of Mysore Mill was issued to the Public Rs. 4,14,120 has been subscribed; a substantial Building nearly completed on a most favourable site in Bangalore, Engines, Cotton Machinery, and appliances embodying the latest improvements from England is being erected therein, and all conditions fulfilled for starting a successful Cotton Industry in the Province of Mysore.

Before starting work, however, it is necessary to allocate 235 unallotted shares and the Directors in bringing the above facts to notice beg to point out that inasmuch as the Mill will actually begin earning Revenue in a few weeks, the present time is most favourable for intending investors, inasmuch as profit on outlay will at once accrue to the shareholders.

Preference will be given to existing shareholders in the allocation of the new allotment.

Form of application can be obtained from the undersigned who will be most happy to furnish Copy of Articles of Association or any other information in connection with the Mill that may be required.

W. SOUTH,
Secretary.

"BELMONT," BANGALORE, 1st May, 1885.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, square and canoe shape LANDAUS, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

WANTED for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—
ONE OVERSEER, pay Rs. 80 plus 25 bhata.
TWO SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 70 plus 25 bhata.
ONE SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 plus 25 bhata.
The Overseer must have passed the Overseer's Examination at the Poona, or similar, Engineering College.
The Sub-Overseers must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub-Overseers.
The appointments will be probationary for one year.
Applications to be addressed in candidate's own writing to
The PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Broach.
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector and President, D. L. Board, Broach.
Broach, 9th May, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deeds of the several undermentioned properties belonging to Mr. Ardesher Mehrban now in Iran are with Mr. Godraz Mehrban, of Bombay, for safe custody only, and that the said Godraz Mehrban has no claim or demand against the said properties, and has no authority to deal with same in any way.

Schedule of Properties.

Poona property situate at Parbuti containing 7,818 square yards.
Koola property situate near the Railway station called Saleyewadi, containing 1½ laces square yards.
Parel property near Sodpari Baugh-road containing about 17,000 square yards.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE.
substituted attorney for
Mr. Ardesher Mehrban Eranee.
Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORN
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The public of Bombay are respectfully requested to attend on
TUESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1885,
To witness the production of the new comic Opera,
MIKADO,
OR
THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER,
FOR THE
JOINT BENEFIT OF
MISS MINNIE ANDERSON
AND
MISS MAY ANDERSON.
Under the patronage and in the presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
STANLEY DE B. EDWARDES, C. B.,
Commanding the Bombay Districts.
Also the great political Song which is now being received with the greatest furore,
THE
RUSSIANS IN AFGHANISTAN,
OR
SHALL TRUE BRITONS TREMBLE.
WITH
ILLUSTRATED LIVING TABLEAUX.

N. B.—For the convenience of the General Public the Box office will be at the Theatre where seats may be secured daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Tickets for all parts of the House may also be obtained daily.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are ever victorious in all first class contests. Three hundred first class prizes, including gold and silver medals, cups and other trophies of merit. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Jurjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID OAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Oak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable OAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

KUMMEL SUPERIOR, Rs. 3 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Rs. 125 per mensem, a good furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill.—Apply to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq.

MONSOON RATES.—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month from June to September, 1885.

CEMENT.—Lee and Sons well known Cement available.—Apply to the sole agents, Geo. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody-bay.

COME and SEE new Assortment of Rodgers's Table and Dessert Knives and German Silver Spoons and Forks at reduced prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a pair of Arab Horses, not under 14 hands, broken to harness.—Apply stating age and price to S., 1, Rampart-row.

THE sale of Major Wickham's valuable furniture, piano by "Nipp and Sons," horse, &c., at Magdala street, Upper Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

MATTING.—Machine-made Mangalore Coir Matting, neat, cheap, and durable. Price, 14 as. per square yard.—Apply to Geo. GAHAGAN & Co.

FRAGRANT Bengal GOORAKOO, can be had from 6-30 a. m. to 8-30 a. m. at 12 annas per 1 lb., except Saturday.—J. S. SHOOKER, No. 16, DeLisle-road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY a second-hand Devon TRICYCLE in working order with Child's Seat and Luggage rack behind. Cost price, Rs. 350

FIRST-RATE COLLECTION of ladies' fans from Rs. 5 to 25. Plush Albums of various description and qualities from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30, at Stewart and Co.

THE best Ices in Bombay and a large quantity. To-day Vanila, Pineapple, Rose, and Mangoe, Wine and Spirits of the best quality. At the Vienna Ice-cream Saloon Church-gate-street.

WANTED by an Englishman of long experience (both in London and abroad) in the Retail and Wholesale Drapery trade—having a thorough knowledge of the English and Continental markets a situation as Manager or Sub-Manager of a branch business in Bombay or Poona —or would undertake the management and starting of a new branch up-country. Credentials and a personal Interview on application in the first instance to "METHOD," office of this paper.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Fort, central situation, cool, comfortable, superior accommodation. Favourable terms for Boa ders.

FOR SALE, excellent young Arab HORSE (4 years), Buggy and Harness, Tura-out, Rs. 600. —Apply "TRAP," Gazette Office.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

TO BE LET, a best SHOP in Fort, Hummum-street, can be let monthly ; moderate rent.—Apply to MANOCKJEE & Co., 23, Church-gate-street, Fort.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club., Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 18, Forbes-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN experienced European NURSE is open to an engagement with a lady going to England this month or the beginning of next.—Apply to R. C. L., care of this paper.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 131, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitaire, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co., Melbourne, supply the Royal Bombay Yacht Club with their celebrated wines. T. V. Rauch, Representative, Napier Hotel, Poona.

GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE, for a short time only Great reduction in prices, about 10 to 4 per cent. for cash only. Go to Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, &c., No. 11, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a newly-built Bungalow, very comfortable airy, and facing the sea, on Dadysett Hill, Napean sea-road. For rent and other particulars apply to N. J. Dadisett, 10, Dadysett House, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES.—We do not profess to sell CHEAP, WORTHLESS articles, but only keep what we can recommend and guarantee to be first-class machines.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker, Rs. 13/8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 11. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Hornby-row, (Branch) Bombay.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinchpoogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath-rooms, quinhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 2 as. per lb. COD FISH as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at NAIGAUM advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the mortgagee and on account of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder, has been POSTPONED until 6th proximo.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SELLING OFF !!!
At Extraordinary Sacrifice.

Ready-made superior clothing suitable for European and Native Gentlemen, owing to the immediate departure of Mr. Johaan Links. The sale will take place THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th May. !

At No. 3, Cowasjee Patell-street, or at the back of the Honskong and Shanghai Bank.

A large collection of superfine cloth ready-made wearing apparels of various patterns and quality.

N.B.—The articles are all priced at the very lowest manufacturer's wholesale rates in order to effect a speedy clearance. The public are therefore invited to inspect the goods, as such an opportunity may not occur again.

By order of the proprietor,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows :—

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF SELF-ACTING GAS MACHINES.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder undermentioned machines at their rooms, No. 41, Meadow-street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, the sale to commence at 3 p.m.

On account of the Birmingham Firm—

1 self-acting pneumatic gas-machine for 60 light with all fittings and ready for immediate use.
1 self-acting gas-machine for 100 light with all fittings and ready for immediate use.
1 self-acting gas-machine for 20 light.
1 Smugg's large ornamental gate or street lamp with oval reflector and patent burner.
1 electric lamp, 18 dotting cans, 1 scale and 9 hand-signal lamps.

Now on view.

N.B.—Rajahs of Native States are specially invited to inspect these machines so as to be convinced of their utility, and requested not to lose this opportunity, as these machines are to be sold off outright.

A quantity of samples of grey piece goods containing shirting, mad apollam, jaconets, &c.
A lot of L. Gradler and Hartwig's of Gothe provision, sausages, vegetable, &c.
25 cases Chamberton of Bodger Warburton.
20 ,, Volnay.
14 ,, Beaune.
5 ,, Superior still hock.
,, Nine stopper reed organ by stirling organ, Co. Derby Comm U. S. A.
1 case superior whips.
A lot of black wood furniture belonging to a gentleman

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

NOTICES.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 37, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

ST. LUCIA LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

THE undersigned have just received a consignment of the above for sale at Rs. 9 per doz. quarts.

WM. WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding

A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ICE
PURE ICE CRYSTAL.
ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the well renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, DEHLI, AT DEHLI.
CIVIL SUIT NO. 14 OF 1885.

JAI NARAIN, adopted son of BRIJMOHAN, of Dehli ..... Plaintiff.
Against
NAWAB MIRZA, son of JAFIR BEG, late of Dehli ..... Defendant.

To Nawab Mirza dwelling at present at Bombay in Bhindi Bazaar at Kasam Saib's.

WHEREAS Jai Narain, son of Brijmohan, of Dehli, has instituted a suit against you for 2,040-13-6 under three mortgage deeds you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all matters questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 18-5, at eight o'clock in the forenoon to answer the above-named plaintiff ; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the issues will be settled in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 11th day of May, 1885.

S. CLIFFORD,
District Judge.

THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE, A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil :—

Rs. 4 yearly.

Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager :—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Guzettee), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons or Broken Cast Iron Pot Sleepers now lying at Warl Bunder, Managon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of successful Tenderers, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of contract, and will be absolutely forfeited to the Company, if the conditions thereof are not fully complied with.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—77, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some time to the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS

IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody : and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Chibaud Merry obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced in procuring Wines of uniformly thoroughly sound quality.

Wines at a moderate rate.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

E. AND J. BURKE'S SPECIALITIES.

GATO BRAND SHERRY, three-star Irish Whisky, Wallace's Highland Blend Whisky, Bass & Co.'s L. G. Pale Ale, Allsopp's L. G. Pale Ale, Trent L. G. Pale Ale.—Apply to the Godownkeeper,

Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. pints. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ...	55	0	29	0
Jorge Mumm's ...	50	0	27	0
Carte Blanche, Extra ...	45	0	25	0

STILL ROCKS.

Laubenheimer ...	16	0	9	0
Deidesheimer ...	16	0	9	0
Geisenheimer ...	18	0	10	0
Leubfraumilch ...	21	0	11	8
Metterwich ...	24	0		
Hochheimer Berg ...	24	0	13	0
Rudesheimer ...	27	0	14	8
Marcobrunner ...	30	0	16	0
Queen Victoria Berg ...	34	0		

SHERRY.

Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30	0		
Madeira, superior ...	26	0		
Dunce Sherry ...	24	0		
Extra Quality ...	15	0		

CLARET.

Petit Medoc ...	9	0	5	0
Medoc Superior ...	9	8	5	8
St. Julien ...	10	0	5	8
St. Estephe ...	12	0	7	0
St. Emmilion ...	12	8	7	8
Chateau de France ...	13	0	7	8
argaux ...	15	0	8	8
Haut Canon ...	16	0	9	0
Monteat Rothschild ...	17	0	9	8
Chateau Leoville ...	20	0	11	0
Chateau Lafitte ...	23	0	12	8
Chateau Larose ...	24	0	14	0
Chateau Margaux ...	25	0	16	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

Rich and Red (Ordinary) ...	41	0	25	0
Do. (Superior) ...	50	0		

STILL BURGUNDY.

Volnay ...	21	0		
Chambertin ...	27	0		

BEER AND STOUT.

Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone ...	5	12	3	12
McEwan's Beer ...	4	3	3	8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton ...	4	14	3	0
Victoria Stout ...			3	0
Kaiser Stout ...	5	12	3	12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Self ...	5	12	3	12
Romford Bitter Beer ...	6	0	4	8
India Pale Ale ...	5	8	3	8
Pilsner Export Beer ...	6	0	4	4
German Double Stout ...	5	0	3	4

GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.

London Gin (Booth's Old Tom) ...	17	0		
Swaine & Board's Old Tom ...	16	0		
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks ...	30	0		
Finest Old Jamaica Rum ...	21	0		

BRANDY.

Exshaw's No. ...	37	0		
Do. No. ...	30	0		
Hennessy's ...	30	0		
Do. ...	33	0		
Do. ...	36	0		
Barton's (Pot Brandy) ...	22	0		
Do. (Full flavoured) ...	26	0		
Do. (Invalids' Brandy) ...	30	0		
Charles Lorvoire's very old ...	34	0		
Fromy & Rogers, very old ...	34	0		

WHISKY.

Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's) ...	21	0		
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's) ...	27	0		
Do. do. (Special) ...	24	0		
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s) ...	22	0		
Lochdun (very old) ...	22	0		
Shamrock (very old) ...	22	0		
Broadalbane, Highland ...	22	0		

PORTS.

Barton's Best Invalid ...	24	0		
Oporto ...	18	0		
Port, usual quality ...	15	0		

LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.

Kummel, Finest ... Per	3	0		
Benedictine ...	3	0		
Chartreuse, Yellow ...	3	0		
Do. Green ...	3	0		
Creme de Noyeau ...	2	8	1	8
Maraschino de Zara ...	3	0	1	12
Curacao ...	3	0	1	12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per	25	0		
Vermouth ...	15	0		
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ...	15	0		

Quotation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Cash per single case. Rs.	as.		Credit. Rs.	as.
17	2	*Barsac, ... Delicate flavour, yellow capsule.	18	0
22	12	*Haut Sauterne, ... Very choice, gold capsule.	24	0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17	2	*Chablis ... Light, delicate, yellow capsule.	18	0
24	12	*Meursault ... Soft and fragrant, gold capsule.	26	0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

21	8	*Niersteiner ...	22	8
24	4	*Hochheimer ...	25	8
30	0	Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels ...	31	8
39	12	*Superior Sparkling Hock ...	42	0
42	12	*Sparkling Moselle, ... Finest nonpareil.	45	0

12½ per cent. = to 2 annas in the rupee, off credit rates for three cases.

* Wines in Pints, Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE

CALENDAR—May, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... May 21st, 10h. 36'4m. a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 29th, 1h. 22'2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 16	.....	5	27	6	25	0 a	— 5
				0	45 a	6	53m a
Sun. 17	Sunday after Ascension.	5	26	6	26	0 1	36m 32 a
						6	37m 7 a
Mon. 18	English mail expected per s. s. Gwalior."	5	26	6	26	1 2	22m 21 a
						7	23m 8 a
Tu. 19	.....	5	26	6	27	2 3	11m 12 a
						8	13m 9 a
Wed. 20	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5	26	6	27	3 4	12m 5 a
						9	12m 10 a
Thr. 21	Cash Bazar, Meeting, 4 p.m, Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5	25	6	27	4 5	20m 3 a
						10	21m 11 a
Fri. 22	Departure of English mail per s.s. Verona, 10 p.m.	5	25	6	28	5 6	45m 9 a
						11	53m —

* Left Aden at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, MAY 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 147, 301, and 304.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. G. H. Lewis. Magnificat—Stainer. Hymns 147 and 148. Anthem—"Unfold, ye portals everlasting."—Gounod.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, May 21.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
3-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 147, 148 and 148.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 147, 146, and 148.
The offertories for the church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
10-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expences.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 150, 147 and 301.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 202, 200, and 196.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4 p.m. - Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 150, 301 and 274.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 223 & 221.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 219, 314 and 373.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics Institution, B. B, and C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins ad Sermon.
11 a.m.—Harbour Services on board the hulk Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The launch goes round as usual.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Venice, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson's Circus, 4 and 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Bisseorah; and Britania (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kuphrates (s), for Kurrachee; Teddington (s), Rangoon; Assam (s), Aden and Trieste; Mary L. Burrel, Liverpool; and Max Morris (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Wickbay and Belgravia entered the dock yesterday.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—The last performances of this company in Bombay will be given this afternoon and this evening. The programme, as usual, is an attractive one.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 19th inst. :—Bullocks—lame 11, sore neck 10, emaciated 6, sores on body 2 ; total number of cases 29.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ismail Arbee was charged before Mr. Ryan with stealing sundry articles, such as purses, pencils, &c., from the shop of a petty dealer. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT A COTTON MILL.—A fire broke out on Thursday morning at about half-past 9 o'clock at the Baco Framjee Mill, Gorupdeo-road, amongst some cotton which was being cleaned. It was put out by the mill people. The fire is attributed to friction, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

GAIETY THEATRE.—We are asked to call attention to the announcement made in another column of the performance at the Gaiety on Tuesday next. A new comic opera, "Mikado"—not, however, the production of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, now being played in London—and some other vocal novelties are promised.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE NORVILLE.—Many of the frequenters of the Gaiety Theatre will regret to hear that news was received in Bombay yesterday of the death of Mr. George Norville, at Madras. Mr. Norville had made many appearances in Bombay, and had won a high reputation as an actor and singer. His last appearance was in Iolanthe early last year.

THE LATE DR. C. F. KHORY.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the late Dr C. F. Khory Memorial Fund was held on Thursday at the Phœnix Club, Chowpattee, to take steps to provide for the application of the funds collected for the purpose of commemorating the memory of the deceased, who was a prominent and a useful member of the medical profession. There was a large attendance of the subscribers to the fund. On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. K. R. Cama was called to the chair. Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, one of the honorary secretaries to the fund, gave a brief history of the origin and progress of the fund, which he said amounted to about Rs. 1,600. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that a 4 per cent. Government promissory loan of Rs. 1,500 be handed over to the Principal of the Grant Medical College, with a request, that a prize of Rs. 60 or its equivalent in books or a microscope be awarded annually to the 5th year student of the college, who showed the greatest proficiency in hygiene or microscopic investigation of diseases at its terminal examination, and that it be called Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory prize, and that the balance be devoted towards ordering out from England of lithograph portraits of the deceased to be distributed among subscribers. Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Nasibhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that the chairman be requested to communicate with the Principal of the Grant Medical College with a view to give effect to the above resolution. Mr. S. N. Bunsha seconded the proposition, and it was unanimously agreed to. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. J. C. Lisboa, and Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman and Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, honorary secretaries, for the trouble they had taken to collect the fund, and it was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A SPIRITUALISTIC EXPOSE.

SEEING that spiritualism has of late been exceptionally rampant, and has become the subject of large money-challenges, made and withdrawn with due regularity, and is being watched with greater public interest perhaps than has before been the case, the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently sent a representative to interview Mr. Maskelyne—the St. George of the spiritualistic Dragon, according to the popular idea—and get from him some particulars of his experience of spirit mediums and their professions, and of the manner in which he succeeded in discovering the *modus operandi* of the Davenport Brothers, Miss (otherwise Mrs.) Fay, Dr. Slade, and other "medicine-men."

MR. MASKELYNE A MEDIUM.—HIS VIEW OF SPIRITUALISM.

"What is your exact position with respect to spiritualism?" I inquired. "You are naturally spoken of by the faithful as its arch enemy, and its most brutal and uncompromising opponent. Do they flatter you?" "That depends," replied Mr. Maskelyne. "I am bitterly antagonistic to all the trickery of the trade when it is offered to the public as the result of supernatural interference. Mind, I say the trickery of it. When a man comes fairly forward and announces his intention of deceiving the public if they will patronize his entertainment for the purpose, I regard him as being in the same line of business as myself, and I would no more think of molesting him than you would of cutting a brother journalist's throat. But when he gives the same show as I do, more less—generally less—and for the purpose of extorting money claims that his conjuring tricks are done by the spirits of the audience's departed relatives, I consider it time, in the interests of truth and the public—not that I wish to be considered the people's champion to lift the curtain and disclose the cloven hoof. That is what I have done, and that is why there are no terms of hatred and disgust in the spiritualist's vocabulary strong enough to brand me with. Sixteen years ago we were invited by a party of well-known spiritualists to visit the Crystal Palace and give them a show there. At that time we had got the business to an extraordinary pitch of perfection. Well, would you believe it? We were at once accepted by them as genuine mediums! They would not believe it was a trick; and Mr. Benjamin Coleman, the so-called 'Father of English Spiritualism' declared us to be as 'powerful' as any mediums he had ever seen. What can one think of these deluded people after that? For, mind you although all the professional mediums are rogues, there are thousands of honest dupes in the ranks of the spiritualists, who, by their honesty, are the mainstay of the faith. We constantly hear them boasting of the great strides this pernicious doctrine has made in America, and of the number of professional mediums supported in that country.

HOW MISS FAY HOAXED PROFESSOR CROOKES.

"Professor Crookes is always being held up as the apostle of spiritualism," I said, "and his name universally quoted by the believers, as the scientific authority on the subject, some even going so far as to say that his investigations have assisted him in some of his scientific discoveries. Do you know anything about the matter?"

"A good deal," answered Mr. Maskelyne with a quiet smile, "but than my experience of Mr. Crookes is solely through Miss Fay and her seances. Perhaps I had better describe her method of working so that you may judge for yourself. On the 12th of May, 1875, I received a letter from Miss (or Mrs., I never could find out which) Fay's manager, and a most illiterate thing it was, in which he proposed that the scientific tests, applied to her by Professor Crookes and others, if I would guarantee a sum to money. I declined to do so, as I considered that there was nothing requiring exposition more than I could do myself, but I valued the letter as proving my theory that the little woman had fooled the Professor. Some time after that the manager informed me that certain well-to-do spiritualists had paid Miss Fay a visit, and that she had left very hurriedly for America, leaving him behind. Of course before the receipt of this letter I was perfectly well acquainted with the whole of Miss Fay's *modus operandi*, which has never been fully properly explained to the public, the description given by Irving Bishop and his pupil Stuart Cumberland being ridiculously incorrect—as they well know. I will show you the exact method.

"It may be remembered that Miss Fay's performance was managed in this way. There was a three-sided screen erected upon a raised stand, with a curtain to draw across in front. The husband, after giving a lecture (!) introduced a fascinating little blonde; some strips of calico about a yard in length were provided, and the committee appointed by the audience were requested to assist Mr. Fay in tying the medium. The calico was torn down and the strip securely fastened round it, and the knots were sewn up with thread by the committee. The right wrist was then tied behind her back with the ends of same strip, about five inches from the left, but in a manner well known to conjurors, the slip-knot, so that the hand could easily be freed." No sooner had the curtain dropped than the manifestations began, and as soon as they stopped the medium was found securely bound. Now suppose the committee had insisted on sewing up the right-hand knots as well, as at rare intervals they did, the *contretemps* was met thus. The medium had a knife concealed in her dress, and with it she would cut off her bonds close up to left wrist, re-attach a spare loop which with foresight she always kept in her pocket, do what she had to do, and get her hand into her own at the slip-knot, so that when the committee came to examine the bonds they could not discover the cheat, especially as Miss Fay would always twist her arms so as to present the left wrist for the brunt of the examination. The seance would conclude with a pair of scissors being placed in the cabinet, when the spirits would be requested to cut the bonds. By this cunning artifice the calico was chopped up beyond recognition, and it was, of course, impossible to detect that a portion had been cut away and a piece substituted. Had the committee themselves released her from the bonds without permitting the friendly interference of the spirits they would have discovered the object in book

plained Miss Fay's method of producing the manifestations by saying that she never got her hands free at all, but that *by dislocating her left shoulder* she was able to bring her hand round in front. Of course, that's sheer nonsense. There is a general rule which, if followed, will always stop the working of the spirits. If a spectator wishes to secure a performer, let him insist upon using his *own* material, not that provided by the medium or his friends. It may and should be of the same material as that belonging to the medium, so that no objection can reasonably be made to employing them, but it should be of an unusual colour and secretly marked. By using this precaution the bonds, if cut, cannot be substituted.

Mr. Crookes frequently mentions a 'test' by means of which Miss Fay satisfactorily proved to the professorial mind that though a medium she was non-executant, and this was by clapping. He thought that if the medium kept on clapping her hands together while the manifestations went on it would be impossible for her to use them for other purposes. Observe his unsophisticatedness, which is innocent even unto greenness! It never occurred to him that as soon as the medium was concealed from view, instead of clapping her hands together she could slap one against her forehead (as I have often done before now), her bare arm, or other exposed portion of the body, and that her other hand would be free! This was actually found out to be the case, not only with Miss Fay, but later on with Miss Anderson, an imitator of hers, who when giving a 'dark seance' in the Isle of Wight was discovered to be so occupied by a man turning a dark lantern on to her, to the lady's extreme consternation.

THE DARK SEANCE AND "FLIRTATION."

"And now," continued Mr. Maskelyne, "I come to a much more serious matter, and in stating my opinions I am guided by absolute knowledge of facts and conclusions drawn from them. I am a firm and dispassionate conviction that if it were not for that miserable subterfuge and abomination—the dark seance—spiritualism would fall to the ground, for without it it would not be sufficiently lucrative a pursuit for the professional medium to keep it up. I have no hesitation in stating publicly that it is the opportunity offered for what I will call 'flirtation'—not to use the right and stronger term—during its hour and more of darkness which has rendered it so extremely popular with the spiritualists, who are made up chiefly of dupes and rogues. I don't mean to say that there are not honest men among them; I am talking about the majority. I am perfectly well aware that in saying this I shall bring a perfect whirlwind of abuse about my ears, but the truth had better be told; and mine are not groundless charges. I could tell you visits paid to me by fathers and husbands, begging me to expose the vile 'faith' and its professors who, under cover of its dark seances, had insulted their wives and daughters, and I could tell you of occurrences within my own knowledge which your paper could not publish. Now why are these proceedings permitted to go on and flourish? Simply because people will suffer almost anything rather than make a scandal upon the subject. It is not a fortnight ago since I received a visit from an indignant gentleman on the same painful subject, and inculpating a medium whose name is a very familiar one just now. I do not say that dark seances are got up solely for this purpose, but I do say that that is what they are used for, and that the spiritualists know it and trade upon it too. The dark shown at the Polytechnic caused quite a scandal at one time, and even in my own seances at the Egyptian Hall I received some complaints of the same nature; but ever since then I have always kept the electric light flashing during the few minutes of darkness, and as a consequence the complaints have discontinued. At a spiritualistic dark seance I once heard a young lady crying out—not at all crossly, I assure you—'If you don't behave I'll never come to a seance with you, again?' If you do that again I'll beat you!' Of course, the guilty as well as the innocent will give the lie direct to what I have told you, as is only to be expected, but there are scores of indignant persons whose feelings have been cruelly outraged, who will thank you for having allowed me to speak out frankly on this painful and unsavoury subject."

THE SLATE-WRITING TEST.

"Slate-writing? Well, really, I showed that up so extensively during the trial of 'Dr. Slade'—whose total collapse in Canada has recently been announced—that I need hardly go over the old ground. I may remind you, however, that when after asking the spirits for an answer upon a slate belonging to the medium, or your own which he has had in his possession, to a question you have put, and only receive some such reply as 'We cannot, or do not, intend to answer your question,' this 'message' has usually been written on it beforehand with an agate-poli. When the slate is damp—the medium will always be careful to wash it—the writing will not be visible, but will be as soon as the slate gets dry, no matter how many times it has been washed before. When the medium wants to get rid of it finally he rubs it over with slightly greasy sponge. But the tricks of the various mediums are innumerable, and you must keep your eyes wide open to catch one in *flagrante delicto*. The best plan to make such discoveries is one with a though knowledge of conjuring. I have been asked by the Psychical Research Society for my advice in the conduct of spiritualistic investigation. I gave them one or two rules to follow, and I understand that in consequence of their being adhered to the medium to whom they afterwards called failed to show them any results. The few mediums who have got results in the presence of conjurers have all been discovered in trickery."

HIS EXPERIENCE OF SPIRITUALISM.

"How often have you caught mediums in the act—I mean in private seances?" I asked. Mr. Maskelyne started off again: "I never thought it wise to expose a medium immediately a trick has been discovered, as the scene would thereby be broken up. My plan has been to let matters run their course, discover what could, and turn it to account afterwards; but ever since I have been known as a public exposer I have never been able to get any results at all at a seance, the reason given by the medium being invariably that the spirits refused to visit at a house which my presence contaminated. So it has always been a sheer waste of time for me to attend personally. This increases my difficulty greatly in finding out new business; however, I have succeeded pretty well by sending friends with instructions how to act. I did this in the case of Dr. Slade, and I was able, with a few weeks' barpractice, to accomplish every trick my friends saw him perform. If some spirit would only take it trouble to prove its existence by producing the easiest result which a conjurer could not, my life will be opened to my benighted ness, and I'll be convinced. But you will not find a single unanticaed case where anything ever did happen before a wideawake person thoroughly acquainted with the principles of conjuring. Yes; I have seen 'materializations.' These are always done by the medium himself. Whenever a materialized spirit has been caught, which is constantly happening, he is invariably turned out to be either the medium himself or his assistant. When they are caught, men like Professor Crookes, instead of admitting the cheat frankly, close their eyes to it, and actually assert their conviction that the time the medium didn't, 'play fair' he was under a state of somnambulism, or was 'moved' to it by the spirits. You can't corner the spiritualist; he always has some miserable shift which does duty as a reason for everything and you will find that before long the 'materialization' takes place they will warn you that if you attempt to grasp the spirit you risk either killing the medium outright, or, at best, inflicting some terrible injury upon him. Thus they seek to deter you from the only real and satisfactory investigation possible—examination by contact."

CONDITIONS TO PREVENT FRAUD.

"And what are the rules you would recommend?"

"Simply these; which should be varied according to circumstances, and which the medium cannot reasonably decline to accept, if he is acting in good faith:—

"1. Let the table consist of a pair of trestles and a sheet of thick glass laid across them.

"2. Provide slates and slate pencil, the colour of the latter to be unknown to the medium.

"3. Write your questions before arriving at the medium's house.

"4. Get four slates neatly and strongly made, and having placed your pencil inside, screw them down with four screws and resist all requests to open them until an answer is given or the medium gives in. You may also make a piece of paper, with private marks on it, around the edges.

"5. Ask the medium to turn back his sleeves and place the slate in the middle of the table.

"6. Have the seance in good daylight and not after dinner; keep a good watch upon the medium and do not let your attention be taken off him by conversation, hysterics, singing, or contortions on the part of the medium—a common trick.

"7. Most important of all. *Do not let the medium know what conditions you are going to make till the time for the seance arrives*, as ingenious medium, with due preparation, *might* get round one or two of them—but I do not think under the circumstances you would get any result, especially if you know and can trust the other 'sitters.'"

TABLE-TURNING ACKNOWLEDGED FACT.

"You said a short time ago that you had become interested in 'table-turning,' I think that is the correct word. What, Mr. Maskelyne! do you really—I" "Why, I do. Most emphatically, and I think that is sufficient proof of my unprejudiced mind. After twenty years' experience in investigating spiritualism I could not reproduce anything take place and account for, except by the gyrations of a table upon two occasions, when, without the presence of a medium, we produced movements which we could not account for by using all the muscular satisfied that these were caused by so that the scientific explanation given by Faraday does not in the slightest degree account for the phenomenon. I believe that the electric or nerve force which must have been some must have been evolved and neutralized the laws of gravitation; it is a matter, however, I leave to the scientists to determine. But because I cannot find a satisfactory solution of the phenomenon, I am not going to accept the spiritualists' idiotically childish explanation that it was my grandfather's spirit that got under that table and hoisted it up for his amusement and my delectation!" "And now, may I ask, if you will explain to me any of your own lifes mysteries?" "Eh? Oh!—I'm really very sorry, but I am going to publish the important appointment—I'm going to publish the form in a few years' time for the benefit of the professional medium's use, and teach them their business and—I'll send you a copy. Good morning!" And he was gone.

A VISIT TO THE AMAZONS OF DOMEY.

THE Germans, to Africa as a field of colonization is a mine of austible novelty, have just rediscovered the amazons of Dahomey. These famous warriors, of whom little has been heard for so many years, have been inspected by Dr. Zöller, who is acting as special respondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and gives account of his reception at the Court of the Pope-Souza, who in his these half-breed Juliano de joices in the possession of women who Avi-royal State at Whydah re- "The tall, broad- on of a fully equipped batta- low, almost brown lion. He says:— the amiable poli- ted man, with a dark yel- He wore a long- complexion, received us with ing down to the a of a pompous aristocrat. broidered smoki- high European boots, an em- Fetish worships- ', and—although he is a chest." After big black metal cross on his costume which been obliged to doff Juliano gave the sign for festivities. The stage for the beginning of pace in front of Juliano's these was the g building of two stories in house, a rather age, which was filled with the middle of th ydah, a multitude of black upper ten of pretend to be of European spectators, all of who without being a descent. But w wear European boots, or "white man" d carried in a hammock, the allow himself to conveyance. Not even his European mean d ever dream of committing Majesty the Kin reach of African etiquette. so unpardonable army of amazons made their When it was dus rd fantastically attired, and entrance into th al still by the glare of the looking more fa borne before them. This is torches which ces the scene:—Shortly before how Dr. Zoller d the "chacha" distributed their dance com a rum to the audience, German beer an some 600 spectators, many of which consisted nied by their tame sheep, whom were ac sters like dogs. Rum is the which follow the ered to visitors in Dahomey, ordinary bevera e, of whom there are at the The amazons of nominally the wives of the most some 6,00 n a body-guard which is said King, and as su hale soldiers in courage, dis- to be superior t cipline, and lo although the amazons accompany the g on all his wars, I think they are mo show than for service. Among all th ge and semi-savage tribes, singing and ing are considered as essential as g and drumming among ourselves. It natural that the amazons, having from th liest childhood been educated as warriors, d and singers, should be as superior to ma there is the enlistment of the Reserves. The amazons as our Guards of whom between the ages of the "Blue" army of Abom women between the ages of eighteen and and as the "Chacha" does not go to ey are naturally only kept for show. They l separate barracks, but live, like the thirty soldiers, in different quarters of the town, w they are called together when ever they are required. The skeletons when, marchi dies and neutralized the saluted their l is a matter, however, I Imagine sixty determine. But because who, without I formed into Woburgh or Gainsborough present a dea division; the North Lindsey or Brigg division, Europeans th the East Lindsey or South division, and the West Lindwarrior could sey or Horncastle division. The counties of Norfolk by the peculi and Northampton in England, and Fife, Perth and The skeletons Renfrew in Scotland, have their divisions named to that of th from the points of the compass only. In many skeletons of counties some divisions are named in one way, and that the fem some in another. No attempt at uniformity has breasts and been made. The eighth schedule remains as it of the ... was.

The Bill in its new shape is, of course, incomplete; and some considerable changes, consequent on those already made, remain to be introduced on report. The description of Camberwell in the fourth schedule gives it a larger area than that which is included in the three divisions set out in the sixth schedule, and the borough will have to be redivided in order to make a place for Penge. The new divisions of Southwark, Westminster, and Finsbury also remain to be inserted. As the Bill now stands it gives Finsbury three members, Southwark three, and Westminster four, but is absolutely silent as to the division of these boroughs. A more difficult and far-reaching change is that which has only been spoken of as yet and of which no sign appears in the Bill. It gives Westminster a new member without taking one away from anywhere else; so that apart from the members in suspense in Scotland, the Bill as it stands makes a further addition of one to the number of members in the House of Commons. Sir Charles Dilke has announced that it is his intention to take one from the East-end, a change which will involve a complete redistribution of political power in the constituencies which have been cut up of the old Tower Hamlets. The East-end would probably prefer to let things remain as they now are, but that would involve the addition of thirteen more members to the present overgrown House of Commons. The difficulty of redividing Finsbury has not yet been solved.—*Daily News.*

THE VOLUNTEERS IN TIME OF NEED.

BEFORE a very large and interested audience at the Royal United Service Institution General Sir E. Hamley read his paper, which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, on "The Volunteers in Time of Need." General Hamley began by pointing out that the critical situation of the country gave special interest to the competence of the Volunteer force. That force number 214,000 men, 38,000 of them being Artillery and 9,000 Engineers, and formed at least two-thirds of the defensive army in Great Britain. He dealt at some length on the condition of the force, the requirements of efficiency in the matter of drill, camps of exercise, schools of instruction, and qualifying examinations; and he pointed out that 6,000 of the officers and 12,000 sergeants held the certificate of efficiency, for which a capitation grant of 30s. was payable. To both officers and men General Hamley paid a high compliment. The spirit of both, he said, was strongly patriotic and they were of superior education and intelligence, as proved by their ready acquirement and proficiency at their exercises, and at reviews, manœuvres, and inspections. They worked surprisingly well with regular troops and with very little attention and training, for which there would be ample opportunity if the necessity arose for calling them out, they would be quite fit to meet an enemy in the field. He thought they ought to get more practice in order movements, when their intelligence would enable them to rival the capacity of the French patriots who rushed to arms to prevent the invasion of their country in the First Revolution. Marching past was an ancient superstition and of no value except for spectacular purposes. As to shooting, it would be judicious to limit the practice of all but really fine marksmen to 300 yards; while superior shots should be trained at Hythe. The country, on the whole, had excellent reason to be satisfied with the Volunteers. They ought, however, to be organized forhwith, and be supplied with haversacks, water bottles, mess tins, tents, provisions, ambulances, ammunition, knapsacks, and great coats. He then proceeded to deal with the plans necessary to meet invasion, and indicated the roads by which an invading force after landing could reach London. Plans for the repulse of invasions, and for the proper concentration of forces on the several roads, had been, he believed, prepared by the Staff College in 1877, and he urged the advisability of rehearsals of what would have to take place in case of invasion.

General Sir Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B., formerly Director of Military Education, said that though his personal experience of the force was small, he had nothing but good to say of those members of it with whom he had been brought into contact. He had tried to obtain some information on matters connected with the force, and had been given to understand that means of defence with torpedoes of the estuaries of four great rivers had been arranged, and that the Volunteer Engineers would take part in this service, in which he had no doubt they would show skill, energy, and good will. (Cheers.) Then, too, he was given to understand that arrangements would be made for Volunteer Artillery Brigades to have charge of the batteries nearest to their headquarters, and he could not see why they should not have arms of precision in place of the obsolete guns (cheers), but he considered it essential that these guns should be stored in a Government building. (Hear, hear.) The paper by Sir Edward Hamley was one which had made or would make a deep impression, and would be regarded as a most important and opportune contribution to military, literature. (Cheers.) Referring to the examination of Volunteer officers by the War Office, he stated that it was undertaken at the earnest request of Volunteer officers themselves, and though the work was an extra task upon himself he readily undertook the duty, a duty which had shown him how earnestly, admirably, and patriotically the Volunteer officers had set about making themselves acquainted with their duties. He had long wished to bear this testimony and to give the Volunteer officers this credit. (Cheers.) He felt sure that anything which was intrusted to the force would be carried out with energy and efficiency. Great Britain was the one country in Europe which could maintain such a force without the danger of its being turned to some political purpose, for in no other country in Europe would such a force exist without attempts being made to use it to repress the masses or to coerce the Government (Hear, hear.) He wished its numbers were doubled. He thought everyone sitting there could see how valuable that force could be made in a time of need, (Cheers.) In Henry Greville's "Recollections" was given a speech by Lord Derby, who pointed out that to maintain and secure permanent peace the nation must have within itself the defensive power. Weakness provoked aggression, and especially "if to that weakness was added boundless wealth." (Hear, hear.) England should be powerful, and she should be so to be the more secure of peace. (Cheers.) Only just before reading that he had turned over some rough notes which he made when in the diplomatic service at Berlin, where, in conversation with one in authority, he ascertained that the subject of the invasion of England was studied by the Prussian officers, and that the successful invasion of these islands by 100,000 men was not thought to present difficulties of an overwhelming character. The temptation to that invasion was mentioned—the great wealth of this country—and the note made was "This is Continental morality." (Hear, hear.) The British Intelligence Department took its rise from a paper which Sir Beauchamp Walker said he considered it his duty to lay before the Government. It was known that every detail existed at Berlin for carrying out an invasion of England. Thus this question of the invasion of England was no mere chimera, but was a thing which might come any day—when some foreign nation coveted the wealth of this country; and when this invasion should be attempted he trusted there would be no peace with dishonour. Cheers.)

General Lowry remarked that the subject thus ably brought before the country by General Hamley was fraught with important issues. He could declare as a simple statement, after having had to inspect Volunteer regiments in England and Canada, that no defence given him greater satisfaction, for he had found zeal and earnestness of purpose among the Volunteers, and appreciation of any pains taken for them. He warmly supported the views which had been set forth as to the need of giving the regiments full equipment, drill sheds, and the means of acquiring skill in arms. These aids he regarded as the proved necessity of the period, and he expressed the warm hope that the Government would prepare the first line of defence, which was the placing of this country in a position which would gain it the respect of Europe. This he trusted would be done before it was "too late."

General Erskine, a former Inspector-General of the Volunteer Force, also spoke in support of General Sir E. Hamley's views.

Other speakers having been heard the discussion was adjourned.

TORPEDOES IN WARFARE.

THE employment of torpedoes and torpedo-boats does not appear to have engaged as much public attention as might have been expected, but we apprehend that in case of the outbreak of hostilities this new branch of naval warfare would be found to possess exceptional and extraordinary importance. There is one disadvantage about the introduction of this new class of weapons which is frequently felt when a remarkable change is first made and applied for the first time in war. There is a certain indistinctness and want of definition about the circumstances under which torpedoes can be used and about the nature of the means which can be employed in order to facilitate their effective participation in an attack. Torpedoes naturally demand a considerable amount of cunning and secrecy in order to be brought into play in the manner best calculated to inflict serious injury upon the enemy. Essentially quite unable to defend itself until the very last moment, a torpedo-boat is under an immense temptation to veil its real character as long as possible, and a door is opened to the employment of devices which may easily in unscrupulous hands assume a treacherous character. Given a huge and formidable ironclad abundantly provided with Nordenfelts, revolving cannon, and the other contrivances for pouring a rain of shot upon a suspected torpedo-boat, the problem will present itself to the torpedo-boat how to approach sufficiently near without courting destruction in the endeavour. Attention has been called to the fact that in the war between Chili and Peru, for instance, Peruvian torpedoes were brought into contact with Chilian warships by the device of being disguised as part of the cargo of apparently harmless fruit boats, or other descriptions of market craft, with the result of causing destructive explosions among the unsuspecting enemy. If in the course of operations in the Baltic a similar incident were to occur at the expense of a British fleet, it is not easy to describe the exasperation and indignation which would be the result. But unquestionably torpedo warfare, which must be necessarily as secret and inexpensive as possible, gives a formidable temptation in the way of unscrupulous enemies, and, after an ironclad or several ironclads had been sent to the bottom by an act of successful treachery, it would be too late to take precautions against such an abuse of the law of nations. It must be distinctly laid down that the torpedo-boats are bound to use no other means of approaching an enemy's fleet than would be legitimate in the case of ordinary gunboats, and that infractions of this rule should be punished not as acts of war but as crimes and piracies. By superior speed or superior steering, or by taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by wind and weather and darkness, by starting out from concealment behind and island or sandbank, or even a passing ship or vessel, in fine, in a hundred ways which would be open to an ordinary gunboat, and which are quite embarrassing enough for the purpose, a torpedo-boat may legitimately approach its target and deliver its deadly charge. Some of the rumours which allege, however, that Russian torpedo crews are trained to make use of such devices as were illustrated in the war between Peru and Chili ought to be carefully investigated. The soldier who in war strips off his uniform and dresses himself as a peasant or country-man in order to be able to steal up within playing distance of an enemy justly incurs the penalty of murder. The torpedo-boat which adopts similar tactics can expect no milder treatment, and where the actual offender escapes punishment, the severest reprisals would be deserved by every authority which sanctioned its treacherous conduct. There are only too many reasons for believing that torpedo attacks, however legitimately conducted, will frequently present elements of surprise well calculated to shock and baffle the sailors of the pre-torpedo school of maritime warfare. Beyond all doubt the commanders of fleets menaced by the neighbourhood of an enemy's torpedoes must exercise a rare and arduous supervision, and will have reason to deem themselves fortunate if they can escape the fatal touch of the new terror of the sea. The public are aware of the success which practice in the art of meeting and evading the attacks of these terrible engines has been carried on board Her Majesty's Navy. It is to be presumed that the all-important subject has not been neglected. In some foreign countries, probably in France, a good deal of light has been thrown upon the experiments which have been in progress for the past couple of years in order to test the capability of ships to guard against the approach of torpedoes, and reciprocally the capability of torpedoes to approach within striking distance of ships. The result of these experiments is said to be upon the whole most alarming for the ships. As usual, even when the Admiralty have had warning to expect the approach of torpedoes and when entire crews have been engaged in the most vigilant watch, the swift and silent little craft have again and again made good their way to the very side of the objects of their fatal mission. An experiment of this kind is reported to have taken place only a few days ago in the Mediterranean squadron commanded by Admiral Duperré. The fleet consisted of four ironclads steaming from Salins d'Hyere to Toulon. Signal was made to prepare to receive an attack of torpedo-boats, and at the same time three torpedo-boats left the fleet to make sure and effect an attack under cover of the night, which was already commencing. Warning was given that the attack was to be expected after midnight and before three o'clock in the morning. Any ironclad which allowed a torpedo-boat to approach within fifty metres without being recognised and exposed to the fire of the Hotchkiss guns and Propatchek magazine rifles was to be considered destroyed. From midnight the most vigilant watch was kept by all the ships. The night was dark but the beams of the electric light kept searching the surface of the sea in all directions. The riflemen, the canonneers were on the alert. Spyglasses swept every inch of the sea lit by the electric light. Of a sudden three little red lanterns were hoisted simultaneously within forty metres of the squadron. It was the signal of three torpedo-boats which had successfully passed the zone of observation without discovery, and had penetrated to a point which ensured the destruction of every vessel of Admiral Duperré's fleet. Such experiences are indeed alarming in the highest degree and fully account for the extent to which French naval authorities are coming to the belief that no fleet has a chance of safety which cannot throw out a perfect screen of torpedo-boats to meet the possible attacks of these microscopic and invincible foes. A couple of years ago it is said that on the occasion of similar experiments at Cherbourg another fleet which was similarly on guard against attack was not only reached successfully by the puny enemy, but in one case the torpedo-boat actually ran alongside, and the first announcement of the fact was made by the young lieutenant in command, who, swinging himself on the deck of the ironclad by a hanging rope, revealed the arrival of himself and his torpedo-boat together. These reports may represent unusual occurrences, and in many cases doubtless the watch kept against the torpedo has sufficed to prevent its success, but it would be useless to try to ignore the extreme peril which, near a hostile coast and in the night time, must be incurred by any fleet assailed by a flotilla of such antagonists. *Morning Post.*

OUR WEAK POINT IN THE PACIFIC.

MR. W. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—To few, if indeed to any portion of our colonial empire, would hostilities with Russia threaten such perilous consequences as to Vancouver Island, for obvious reasons the key to our naval supremacy in the Pacific Ocean, so far as the latter comes within the limits of the least protected, most extensive, and by no means least exposed of our nine naval stations. The facts are simple and few, but of startling import, unrelieved, as it would seem to the writer, who has visited that somewhat undeservedly neglected corner of the British possessions on four occasions, by a single reassuring feature, if the negatively favourable one that Alaska is no longer Russian be excepted. Of the three towns on the densely timbered, deeply indentured Vancouver Island (three hundred miles long and forty miles wide), the largest is Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. Both it and Esquimalt, the next in importance if not in size, lie on inlets on the south-western extremity of the island, only separated from each other by a promontory two or three miles wide. While the harbour of Victoria is small and only available to coasting craft the bay on which Esquimault lies is one of the best natural harbours imaginable, a fact which no doubt led the Admiralty to select it for the headquarters of the Pacific station. It is a hill-surrounded basin three miles by two with a uniform depth of from six to eight fathoms affording with its holding ground of tenacious blue clay, an excellent anchorage for the largest ironclads afloat. The proximity of large coal fields producing the only good coal on the ent

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows no change in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities, but at 50 per cent. the position is so strong that the reduction in the rate to 2½ per cent is sufficiently justified. Outside Reuter now quotes rates of discount at 1⅞ on 3 months' and 1⅞ per cent. on 6 months' paper, and in face of this it is somewhat peculiar that Consols should have receded ⅛ to 99. It may be nothing more than a reaction after the previous rapid advance, but on the other hand, as our own advices show, there is a possibility that the Afghan question is not so entirely disposed of as previous advices would have led us to believe. Some such idea evidently lingers in the minds of some people at home, from the question asked in the House last night and the peculiar character of the Prime Minister's reply. Rupee Paper is quoted ½ to ⅝ higher, but it is by no means in such close sympathy with politics as Consols.

In the General Produce markets the only change reported is in Coffee, which is 1s. per quarter lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was firmer, the sales being 8,000 bales, and Americans 1-16d, higher on the spot, 1-32d. to 3-64d. to arrive. In Surats the only move is a decline of 1-16d. in fine Broach, which is doubtless owing to that quality being in larger supply. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come 1-16 cent, futures 5 points higher at 10 7-8 and 10·98 cents per lb. respectively.

The market here to-day has been firmer again, with more buyers than sellers, and exchange also being easier, prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. Best Broach is now getting scarce, and the quotation is advanced to Rs. 220. Dholleras are firm, and we quote Good Rs. 202, Fully Good Rs. 206, and Fine Rs. 211. These figures are beyond the ideas of exporters, but natives are operating amongst themselves on speculation, and the native Mills are of course bound to go on buying to supply current wants.

WHEAT is quiet so far as the demand goes, but sellers continue very firm, and still hold White Essay for Rs. 3-12½ and No. 1 Club Delhi for Rs. 3-9½.

SEEDS may be called quiet and unchanged all round.

FREIGHTS are perhaps the turn easier, inasmuch as owners show more disposition to do business. Current quotations are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Havre	30s.	27s. 6d.
Antwerp	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Marseilles	30s.	.....
Trieste-Venice	45s. ready.	.....

EXCHANGE has again been quiet and tending easier, rates being reduced 1-32d. from the closing quotations of yesterday. There is no special cause for the decline beyond the general influences at work which we have already noticed, unless perhaps the advice of shipments of Silver to the extent of £180,000, as advised in Reuter's message to-day, be taken as such. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 5-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2 0½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but firm at yesterday's rates, Rs. 96⅜ for Fours and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a-half. In Calcutta to-day there has been a decline of ¼ per cent.

SHARES are somewhat quieter after the few days, excitement. In Spinning and Weaving Mills a partial decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has taken place. Other shares are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	710
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,333	£ 250		do.	94

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1420
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	95
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Asiatic Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	655
Bhawnagar Mills	9,000	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Budseira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	750
Connaught Mills	840	500	420	..	420
Coorla Mills	1,340	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	321
D. Spinning	3,000	2,500	2,000	..	107
Dhun Mills	1,040	1,000	1,000	..	1,040
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	100	5	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	570
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,012	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785
Hinguanbat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	755
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Imperial Cotton Mills Co.	4,000	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	600	500	1,000	..	825
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	420
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khandelsh	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Khatau Mackuntee & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Loopool S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	134
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	2,550
Mahalukshmi	600	500	1,000	Rs. 35	660
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,055
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	19 ½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,370
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	600
NalgaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1,000	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	960
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	490
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 1	119
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	6¼	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	135
Queen Spinning	300	1,000	1,000	..	675
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,15
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
New £20 shares	..	£20	19-11-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	61	£18	6-5-0	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	213
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1-0	10 2-3p.c	91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	600	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	..	610
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	490
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,900
Do. New Shares	1,000	600	300	60	800
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	24
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22	316
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	4,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	340
Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2	2	Re. 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,195
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	127

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamship Max Morris, 978 tons, Captain J. A. Hindle, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamship Storm Queen, 1,374 tons, Captain G. M. Wilson, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamship China, 3,044 tons, Captain G. Dadere, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Genoa (24th April) with a general cargo, 14 first class passengers from Genoa, 14 from Aden, and 18 deck passengers from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo, 23 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Rev. Bridge and Captain Jennings, R. E., and 59 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamship Belgravia, 3,274 tons, Captain Geo. Boathby, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Liverpool (16th April) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. C. Burden, Revd. H. C. Hancock, Mrs Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Larkins, Miss Newport, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Major and Mrs. K. H. Tyacke, Mr. and Miss F. Williams, Mrs. Betham and 3 children, Dr. Gupta and 10 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Pachumba (s) .... Britannia (s)	Simpson .... Blight	Bassorah, May 2. Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Euphrates (s) .... Teddington (s) .... Assam (s) ..... Mary L. Barrel .. Max Morris (s).....	Stewart ..... Clark ..... Cole ..... Eldridge ..... Hindle	Kurrachee. Rangoon. Aden and Trieste. Liverpool. Marseilles.

The steam-ship Storm Queen, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers China, for Genoa ; Verona, London ; Belgravia, Liverpool ; Burmah, Kurrachee ; and Pachumba, Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

11 Busheer (s) .....Johnston.....Rangoon, May 4.
Cormorant (s) .....Barnes .....London, April 1.

DEPARTURE.

May 11.—Schooner Ida.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munroe s—100 barrels rosin, E Allibhoy.
Britania s—4 cases provisions Treacher and Co.
Nubia s—17 cases whisky, B Warburton.
City of Venice s—30 cases corn flour, B and A Hormarji ; 85 cases sulphuric acid, Byramji Nusserwanji ; 200 packages red lead, R Virji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—8 bales corks, Rogers and Co ; 500 boxes bar soap, Essonfally Sumsoodeen and Co.
Eden Hall s—2,813 plates hard spelter, Hurridass Gokuldass.
Asia s—6 cases aniline dye, T M Taxkhanji.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—25 casks colour, T M Taxkhanji.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—2 cases moselle, Byculla Club ; 16 cases medicine, &c ; 100 cases beer, 45 cases stout, 55 packages wines and 297 packages pale ale, Treacher and Co ; 120 cases brandy, D Cowasji ; 12 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 3 cases colour, C Mac-donald and Co ; 200 cases lithocraphic stones, Abdoolrahim ; 8 cases colour, Goculdas Mooljee ; 8 cases eau de cologne, Volkart Brothers ; 13 cases eau-de-cologne, Brandenburgh ; 76 cases paper, S A S Dawood.
Newcoman s—7 cases eau-de-cologne and 2 cases lavender water, Eamulji A Attaree.
Nizam s—15 cases brandy, A Ranguldass.
Clyde s—20 cases brandy, A Ranguldass.
Venetia s—10 cases sherry, A Ranguldass.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—69 cases window glass, E M Ahmedally ; 30 cases eau de cologne, W H Nebal and Co ; 200 boxes needle, E Sumsoodin and Co ; 10 bales straw boards, M A M Surattwalla ; 19 cases glassware, Geo Jemminaes and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Ancona s—1 butt sherry, Byculla Club.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedjid s—58 bales wool N. Thackurdass, 2 bales wool, G. Rangoomull ; 4,030 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 350 bales hemp, J. Mudhowjee ; 900 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.
Clan Fraser s—50 bales cotton, B. Damji ; 240 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
City of Venice s—173 cwts bones, P. Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Jerusalem—1,665½ cwts myrabollams, B. Banji.
Clan Munroe s—110 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 63 cwts turmeric, G. Chapsee ; 35 bales hems, S. Hussan ; 7 bales woollen carpets, M. Balkisondass ; 12 bales hides and skins, P. Eduljee ; 55 cwts peacock feathers, V. Goolam Hu sen ; 800 cwts wheat, Dewji Jawat ; 25 bales hides, R. Mahomed ; 175 cwts amba, 40 cwts dry ginger, and 70 cwts gum, C. Anundjee ; 562½ cwts bohda, G. Sowram ; 100 bales cotton, Thoe H. Moore ; 150 cwts skins, S. Rumjanally ; 91½ cwts coffee, C. Dhunjibhoy.
Verona s—298 bales cotton, Harvy and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Penett & Co. ; 835 cwts myrabollams and 77 cwts dryginzer, V. Anundjee ; 202 cwt dry ginger and 112 cwts turmeric S. Ramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Victory s—80 cwts radeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,200 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nexon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, L. Posnece.
Brookfield s—800 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,018 cwts and 10,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Kildare s—100 bales cotton, A. Brachock and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Darien s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 320 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prince Llewellyn s—38 cwts gum, T S Sassoon ; 50 bales cotton, L P on ee.
Darien s—1,200 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fleur de Lis s—500 bales cotton, G Bythell an' Co.
Ship Greenock s—8,500 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Dunstan s—900 bales cotton, Ra'li Brothers ; 11,794 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchlonga s—4,005 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, F Massotti and Co ; 6,027 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Aurelta s—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Storm Queen s—2 bales cotton, F Sauquet ; 350 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Arthur s—75 bales twist, S J David ; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, the Mahalakshmin Spinning and Weaving Co. ; 9 bales cotton, V Hajee ; 125 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 875 bales twist, D Sassoon ; 15 bales twist, Ardaseer Spinning and Weaving Co.,
Ancona s—30 chests opium, C Ebram ; 24 chests opium, T Luchminarain ; 22½ chests opium, C Bomanji ; 10 chests opium, G Thobhoy ; 7 chests opium, H Ramchund ; 6 chests opium, J Moolchund ; 14 chests opium, H Sardharmul ; 23 chests opium, B I S N Co ; 6 chests opium, S Sadurai ; 6 chests opium, D Ramgoover ; 25 chests opium, S J Sassoon ; 14 chests opium D Ezekel ; 74 chests opium, S Ramnath ; 32 chests opium, E Noordin ; 4 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 9½ chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—128 chests opium, D Sassoon ; 38 chests opium EJ Abraham ; 59½ chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, R Hurbillas ; 23 chests opium, E Noordin ; 81 chests opium, J Peerbhoy ; 7 chests opium, H Hundivdass ; 8 chests opium, O Vishmanutt ; 6 chests opium, J Samirmull ; 13 chests opium, H Khemchund ; 14 chests opium, E Kalooram ; 24 chests opium, S Abraham ; 9 chests opium, S Khetsidas ; 14 chests opium, R Jaconath ; 37 chests opium, B Balchund ; 6 chests opium, S Johnumull ; 12 chests opium, M D Ezekel.
King Arthur s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

King Arthur s—75 bales twist, S J David ; 125 bales twist, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 14.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Do. by Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·4
General Direction of Wind	WNW. W. WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	224

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Neill, Cond, Ord. Dept, on transfer, from Kurrachee.
Lambert, Capt, 32nd P. Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, recalled from leave, from England.
Jervis, Lt., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Jennings, Capt, R. E., on duty, to Seistan, Persia.
Potts, Capt, R. A., on duty, from Bhopore.
Benson, Surg. from furlough, from England.
Tyacke, Major, N. Stafford Regt, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Sexton, Surg-Major, on duty, to Rindli.
Nugent, Capt., R. A., to rejoin, to Morar.
Jervis, Lt, R. H. A., on leave, to Jeypore.
Benson, Surg., to rejoin, to Mysore.
Potts, Capt, R. A., to join, to Kirkee.
Newport, Lt-Col., 24th Regt. N. I., from leave, to Belgaum.
Close, Surg. Major, on leave, to Matheran.
Caldecott, Surg-Maj., C. I. Horse, recalled from leave, to Indore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 19.)

Mr E E Spencer, Madras C S, furlough for one year on medical certificate.

The services of Surg D F Dymott, M B, Resident Surg, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of the Mil Dept as a temporary measure.

Mr S C Scott, Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly Dist, to act as Supdt of Police, Coimbatore, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col H W Blair, until further orders.

Mr C J Stuart, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Jeypore Dist, to act as Assit Supdt of Police, Tanjore District, during the employment on other duty of Mr L G Arbuthnott, or until further orders.

The following transfer is ordered :—Mr G B Lambert, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, temporary rank, from the VI Circle, Madura Divn, to the IV Circle for duty in the West Coast Divn.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev Fred C Hill, M A, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

Col J G Cloete, Depy Supdt Second Grade, Madras Survey, to act as Depy Supdt, First Grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr Cardozo on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr T A Pope, Second Asst Supdt Madras Survey, to act as First Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, during the employment of Mr T A Tomlinson on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from 28th March 1885.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 16.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to H. Company :—Vols. John Morgan, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Clarke, Michael Edwards, Edward Russell, Peter D'Souza, Richard Meade, and Ernest Gainton.

The following members are transferred from L. Company to H. Company from this date :—Vols. William Forestell, William Inward, and Charles Ranna.

There will be a meeting of C. Company's athletic club at Head-Quarter on Monday next, the 18th inst., at 9 p.m. As several questions of importance will be discussed it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
** AGENTS WANTED.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES
ADAPTED by MR. LAZARUS'
SYSTEM, perfectly correct defects of each Eye, giving natural sight and keeping the Eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.
Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE.
THE GREATEST INVENTION of the AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line is such as the very required number not be commented, A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs. 31 per month or Rs. 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 34 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. NO ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FARRAN—May 14, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. H. Farran, of a son.

DEATH.

McCAUSLAND—May 7, Arthur Howard Emile Marcus McCausland, of H. M. Indian Marine, S.S. Patrick Stewart, aged 28 years.

OTHER RESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—May 12, at Bangalore, the wife of F. C Bullmore, Esq., Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, of a son.
TOWERS—May 10, the wife of G. L. Towers, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BANERJEA—May 11, at Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, Rev. Dr. Krishna Mohn Banerjea, aged 72 years.
GITCHELL—May 8, at Seypore, N. N. Gitchell, Esq., suddenly.
NEWHOUSE—May 10, at Koto Chandpur Sugar Works, Jessore, Bridget, widow of the late George Newhouse, aged 70 years.
NUGENT—May 9, at Mhow, Catherine Elizabeth Nugent, widow of Conductor William Nugent, aged 50 years and 2 days.
POLLOCK—May 8, at Umalla, Ida, the dearly loved wife of Surgeon-Major C. F. Pollock, Medical Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

OUR London correspondent telegraphs an announcement that will re-awaken much of the anxiety which the peaceful indications of the past ten days seemed finally to have set at rest. The *Standard*, whose information is as a rule singularly reliable, says that the arrangement concluded between Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley on the one hand, and the Russian Ambassador and M. Lessar on the other, wholly unacceptable to the Czar, and that his Majesty definitely declines to sanction it. This report is in some degree confirmed by Mr. Gladstone's statement that the negotiations with Russia still continue, a statement of which the *Daily News* presents an opinist paraphrase in the intimation that "it is only the minor details that are not yet settled with Russia." Now, it seems almost certain that if the negotiations still continue, the arrangement agreed to in Downing-street cannot have been accepted by the Czar, inasmuch as its acceptance would obviate the necessity of further negotiations—at any rate until the general principles included in the new arrangement had been practically ticked out on the line of frontier. If in this latter the public have been too rapid and too hopeful in their conclusions, the fault is not entirely with them. Lord Granville went to the House of Lords on Monday with the confident announcement that the terms agreed upon were "perfectly satisfactory" to England, Russia, and to the Viceroy. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone had to qualify this by the explanation that the compact still awaited the approval of the Czar. This is the second time that Ministers have recently had to tell the House of Commons that they have been premature in announcing the conclusion of arrangements with St. Petersburg. The circumstances surely are grave enough to warrant a little more care than this. At the best it is plain that matters are not in such a favourable course as they were reported to be in at the beginning of the week. Rightly or wrongly, old suspicion of the determination at St. Petersburg to temporise will be revived, and the good-faith of the Russian Government will once more be called into question. The Czar's demands, it will be thought, must be very high if they surpass anything that M. Lessar, with his magnificent claims, has been brought to consent to. They must be the demands of the military party, unqualified by the politic restraint of M. de Giers; they must be demands put forward with the object of forcing us into war. This may or may not be a true diagnosis of the situation; doubtedly will be made—and not always unnecessarily by those who habitually see the cloven hoof in every movement of Russia—if that the Czar has unreservedly rejected an arrangement which to his special envoy seemed ambassador and to be perfectly satisfactory a week ago enough to inquire into the It will be time fact of his having discarded reasons when beyond question. Those the bargain is Russian Government have believe that the led by a desire to protract negotiations, so that they might strike at time most convenient to themselves, will be slow to find a short and easy explanation of the whole proceeding. England's fleet for attacking Russia in the Baltic, it was pointed out in a German paper the other day, could be when the ice broke up in the Russian ports. Yet Russia is so far confident even of naval strength that she relies as much attack as upon defence. Leaving her mainly to her defended by land batteries, torpedoes, her cruisers would sally forth to prey upon the merchandise of her enemy, such at least is the dream of her publicists, but it obviously could not be realised so long as her cruisers were ice-locked in the north, ports. Here there is one reason for which might be eagerly seized upon by Russia who desired to clench the argument of force, has been the immediate object which seems to herself in all her diplomacy has proposed the friendly professions, considering come from St. Petersburg have seemed too dark a plot for belief, that Russia gives at least as many of her neighbours to all is fair in love and war, be assured that the negotiations continue, the Czar of Russia is doing her best to keep the ball rolling for just so long as the Powers will never complain of some slight in the effort from the point she is playing.

THE Suakim-Berber Railway is proved to be a *fiasco*, for the war upon which the Government should now enter must account—if, indeed, to appease the House, except Lord Rosebery and the Radicals, who have always been and the foresight to anticipate the necessity of that strange undertaking. It is necessary to point out that the arrangements for the execution were as censurable as the project itself. Especial exception has been taken to the treatment of a party of Indians who went from Bombay in the month under the direction of Mr. Cole and Captain Coles, two officers of great experience, who had volunteered for service on the Suakim line. It is difficult to determine which is the greater grievance inflicted upon this most useful body of men, the way in which they were ordered to Suakim—or post, from Bombay to Suakim, and then back again to Aden, and then back again—or the high-handed fashion in which their services were made use of—or the good work were made use of—or the trained utility men," being put to coolie labour for the relief of gangs of Europeans, who, unless they are greatly libelled, have been drunk and neglected their work. These complaints have been raised on this subject loud and serious, and we have reason to believe, well-founded. The men who were picked men, skilled in the Jumna bridge-construction of railways, who had been recruited from the Rajputana-Malwa, the Bengal and North-Western, and other Indian lines. They went to Suakim, as the officers in charge of them did, on the understanding that they were to work upon the construction of a line. When they got there they were set to work, as a correspondent expressively puts it, to "clear up the mess at Suakim," and to load and unload miscellaneous stores, having little to do with the railway itself, and with the work for which they expressly volunteered. But there is a public as well as a personal grievance in all this. The contractors have had everything in their own hands, everything being made subordinate to their orders; and the friction that has resulted from this unnatural and inconvenient arrangement has been seriously detrimental to the progress of the work. Now that it is to be virtually abandoned the fact is of less practical importance than it might ot

TELEGRAMS.

E FRONTIER QUESTION.

RIOUS HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

HE CZAR DECLINES TO SANCTION THE AGREEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

A serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations with Russia regarding the Frontier question, causing much anxiety in political and commercial circles and a fall in the funds.

The *Standard* announces that the agreement in regard to the frontier resulting from the conference of Earl Granville with M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, is wholly unacceptable to Russia.

The same paper also announces that the Czar disapproves of the agreement, and has definitely declined to sanction it.

Owing to the unconciliatory attitude of the Czar, further parleyings are going on regarding the matter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the negotiations with Russia still continue.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that it is only the minor details that are not yet settled with Russia.

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.—RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

The immediate withdrawal of a large portion of the British force at Suakim has been decided upon. The Guards will return to England.

SUAKIM, MAY 15.

The Guards embark to-day for England. The other troops under orders to sail will follow immediately.

The Bengal Lancers return to India as soon as transport is available.

The ultimate garrison here will consist of one British battalion, one battery of artillery, a company of Sappers, and all the Native Infantry General Hudson will be in command.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

A proposal has been submitted to the local Government by a private company in India to take over the construction of the Burma State Railways, the same conditions as those in the case of the Southern Mahratta Railway. Full details and particulars have been asked.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS IN BURMAH.

Pony transport is to be substituted here for the mules recently despatched to Bombay.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The Duke of Connaught has hitherto been prevented from going home owing to the operation of the furlough restrictions. These will be relaxed in a few days, and then their Royal Highnesses will make for England. This programme will almost certainly be adhered to.

The furlough and leave restrictions having reference to native regiments in India are now entirely relaxed, and all other restrictions will be shortly taken off.

Lieutenant W. C. Stratton, Kherwarra, has been appointed assistant to Colonel Henderson, C. S. I., in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, with head-quarters at Ajmere.

The weather in Simla is now fine, and promises to remain so.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S., takes nine months' furlough.

Major F. H. Jackson proceeds on three months' leave.

Colonel J. C. Berkley proceeds as Resident to Nepaul temporarily for Mr. C. E R. Girdlestone.

The following officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—C. B. Craster, W. Stewart, W. H. Savage, C. R. Ross, and A. G. Lang.

Captain C. E. Gubbins officiates in the Military Department as Additional Assistant Secretary.

Colonel A. M. G. Purvis becomes Brigadier-General.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

The long-established firm of Stanes and Company, of Coimbatore, has suspended payment. The continued depression in the planting interest and the failure of their corresponding London firm are the causes of the present failure. The firm has conducted coffee-curing and agency business for twenty-three years. The liabilities are thirteen lakhs, with estimated assets of eight lakhs.

MADRAS NEWS.

Captain Cavendish has resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Governor, and rejoins the Highland Light Infantry. Captain Lawford, 1st Light Cavalry, succeeds him. Captain Hamilton will now return from Egypt to Ooty, and resume his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

It has been decided to build a new High Court on the Esplanade near the Light-house—a very good position.

SERIOUS HORSE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 15.

Veterinary Surgeon Nunn, on special duty under the Punjab Government, yesterday met with a serious accident. He was thrown from his horse early in the day, and lay insensible in the rain for the greater part of the day, when he was picked up and taken home with severe bruises on his face. Though he has recovered consciousness he is still in a precarious condition.

MURDER BY A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Oswald Enge, a German lately employed in a colliery in Raneegunge, is on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan, charged with the murder of a native assistant. The plea set up by the defence is that Enge mistook the deceased for a robber, as his bungalow was broken into a few days ago by thieves. The deceased and defendant were on terms of great intimacy.

MARINE COURTS.

In the matter of the loss of the British ship Kalmia, a marine court has decided that the certificate of the master, George Greenwood Campbell, be suspended for one month. The court has, however, made a recommendation that a mate's local certificate be granted to Campbell in order that he may be enabled to work his way home as an officer.

A marine court was held yesterday at the Port Office to inquire into the stranding of the British ship Cannanore, which occurred on the 8th April near the mouth of the river Devi on the Orissa coast. The court adjourned till Tuesday for the trial of Captain Miller on charges framed.

THE WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

The heat is again getting excessive. The health of the town is exceptionally good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Karrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here at noon to-day.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Melpomene, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from Suez, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 15.

H. M. S. Woodlark, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		76½
4½ " "		78¾
3 "	Consols for account	99
3½ "	Sterling Loan	99⅛
4½ "	French Rentes	103½
Bar Silver		49½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £17,500,000; decrease, £300,000.

Bills discounted, £20,700,000; unchanged.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £25,400,000; decrease, £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 50 per cent.

Arrivals.—Scots Greys and Altnacraig.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted. CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor interrupted.

Aden, 13th.—Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Aden before 10 p.m. on the 16th.

Amoor route still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, May 14.

10 p.m.	82·7

FRIDAY, May 15.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	87·3

SIR CHARLES TURNER, Chief Justice of Madras, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon by the mail-steamer.

THERE has been a fall of two-and-a-half inches of rain in the neighbourhood of Surat within the past few days—a most unusual occurrence so early in the season.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has obtained sixty days' privilege leave to Simla.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL G. S. W. OGG, of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, who was selected as Principal Medical Officer of a division in the field, has been examined and pronounced by a board of medical officers as unfit to undergo the fatigues and hardships of field service. The Government of India have asked the local Government to nominate another medical officer in Dr. Ogg's place.

THE latest news from the tea districts is that rain has been generally plentiful, but a higher temperature is wanted in many parts to bring out the flushes. The many hailstorms that have occurred in Kachar have not done much damage, except to a few gardens.

THE latest news from Upper Burma points to more trouble in store for King Theebaw. Letters received from Mandalay at Rangoon show that Bhamo is again threatened by a large force of Chinese and Kachyins; and as Theebaw's braves, and their general the Shway Lan Bo, are in Mandalay, the safety of Bhamo is very seriously imperilled. News is anxiously awaited in Mandalay from the frontier town. Meantime says a Rangoon paper. Theebaw has several sources of amusement or employment open to him in this capital city. He has a new white elephant in the care of, a new foreign consul to worry, and an embassy to welcome home, or otherwise, as it may please him. The new white elephant is a baby, and is being taken very great care of. The Baw and his family have paid it a visit, and are very proud of it; and certain officials of very high rank have been appointed to look after it, and minister to its wants

THE Allahabad paper protests against the garrisoning of Suakim by Indian troops. "There is no imaginable reason," it says, "why that town in Suakim which can justify the employment of Indian troops to hold it now hostilities have ceased. If they are to stop there now, it is simply as mercenaries to perform a service which would be even more trying to British troops. This is a convenient way out of the difficulty for the politicians, but a very bad one for making service out of India popular with the Native Army. The campaign, we hear from more than one quarter, was becoming unpopular with the men nearly a month ago; or rather not so much the campaign as the prospect of doing "chowkidari" work afterwards, which was even then too plainly foreseen. The men, who were willing and eager enough as long as there was fighting in front of them, did not appreciate the prospect of being kept away from their country for an indefinite time with nothing to do. It is not in their bond, and they do not understand it. From the later news in the telegrams which bring us such gloomy accounts of the health of the Contingent, it is not likely that this feeling has lessened. The cavalry are losing their horses by the score, the infantry regiments are deteriorating from sickness, and if the party which protested against the expedition to Malta prefer Suakim to the efficiency of the Indian Army, it would seem to be none the less the duty of the Indian Government to uphold the opposite side of the case in the strongest manner."

GUZERAT is not the only place where difficulties have arisen in regard to the enlistment of camp followers. The same reluctance to leave their country has been observed among the natives of Bengal. A large number of bullocks for frontier service were lately purchased at Sitamarhi, and 300 men were required as bullock-drivers at Rs. 8 per month. A number of men came forward readily enough at first, but when they were informed that their services might be required much beyond Allahabad, they steadily refused to go. The police tried in vain to procure the necessary number of men, and at last a purwana was issued to seven zemindars in the Muzafarpur District, calling upon them to furnish each thirty men to accompany the bullocks. After a good deal of trouble, and at some expense and inconvenience to themselves, the zemindars obtained the necessary number of men for the Government. It is somewhat doubtful if they could have been procured without the zemindars' assistance.

A LONDON trade paper called the *Hutters' Gazette* has made the somewhat remarkable discovery that the costume of the natives of the Nicobar Islands consists entirely of a bell-topper hat, and a small piece of cloth for the loins. The favourite style of hat, we are told, is white with a black mourning band round it, and second-hand hats are preferred to new ones. Traders from Calcutta, it is said, make annual excursions to the Nicobars with cargoes of old hats which they barter for cocoanuts, the rate of exchange of a good tall white hat with a black band being from 55 to 65 nuts, but much higher prices are asked for and obtained. At the conclusion of the trading season a cask or two of rum is generally landed, and the whole of the inhabitants get drunk until the rum is finished. "This," says the *Englishman*, "will certainly be news to most persons in Calcutta, and no trace of the export of old white hats is to be found in the returns of the Calcutta Custom House."

IN a recent number of the *Economist* the average outturn of wheat in South Australia is calculated to be not more than 9 bushels, or a little over 6 maunds an acre, the best tracts not yielding more than 10 to 12 maunds. The best fields in Northern India often given from 20 to 50 maunds of grain, and the average is said to be 12 maunds; but on the other hand the poorest soils are not put under wheat at all, and are made to grow crops of which South Australia knows nothing.

DURING the past year the shooting practice of Russian troops was subjected to a most careful and searching examination. No less than 458 bodies of troops were inspected by the Inspector-General of Musketry and several other officers of high rank. The scrutiny extended to the actual target practice, the theoretic acquirements of officers and men, their ability to judge distance, the condition of their arms, etc. The result was that the shooting of the army was found to have improved vastly beyond what it had been in former years, for instance in 1881. Considering the amount of care and attention bestowed upon the most essential thing in the training of infantry, musketry practice, there can be little doubt but that still higher results will be achieved in the future. The best practice was made by the rifle battalion of the Imperial Guards.

THE Madras Government lately proposed that a number of subordinate medical officers should be employed for the purpose of distributing medicines amongst the people in the case of bad outbreaks of fever. It is now suggested that their services might be still further used if during their journeys they were also made to a certain extent, sanitary inspectors, and were to report to the different local fund boards on the condition of the villages which they visited. In order to carry out any suggestions for improved sanitation in the villages which these inspectors might make, it is proposed that each local board should keep an itinerant scavengering establishment, which should be sent from time to time to the different villages to do the necessary work, devoting about a week to any village with more than 100 inhabitants. It is estimated that by proper working on this plan some 600 villages might be effectually kept clean for a year, for a sum of Rs. 7,500, or about Rs. 12 each.

IT has been determined by the Admiralty that not only the armour-plated ships, but the whole of the other vessels to be despatched from Chatham, shall be supplied with electrical arrangements for discharging the machine and other guns. All the turret armour-plated vessels, as well as some of the largest of the other ships, will have the electric light fitted on board before they leave Chatham.

AMONG the numerous presents received by the Emperor William on the occasion of his last birthday was a simple farthing of the year 1797, that being the year in which he was born. This curious present had been sent by a gamin living in one of the villages round Brunswick, who also wrote a letter congratulating the Emperor in the best language he could command having reached so great an age. The other day, to his intense astonishment, this lucky youth received an acknowledgment from the Emperor in the shape of an autograph letter thanking him for his present, and, what was probably more valued, a twenty-mark piece, bearing the date of 18[illegible]. Who would not send presents to Emperors on such conditions?

BARON SOUBEYRAN'S recent "coup d'audition" in Italian rente is believed to have netted to four million pounds sterling in stock available to carry on this own financial operations, but, a forced sale by the great operator was threatened; but Paris correspondence states that Messrs. Rothschild and the National Bank of Italy came forward with their credit to support, buying some large part outright, and agreeing to take the rest if the price fell to certain point. By this means the price of Italian was kept above 90, but the high hopes of speculators have been dashed for some time, as the price is considerably below par—the rate lately aimed at by Italian financiers and statesmen. The transaction has had this further important effect, that thirty millions francs in gold reported to have been, or about to be, transferred to France from the reserves of the Italian bank. Compared with the French exchange, the Italian rate is so much above it as to mark a virtual depreciation of Italian paper currency equal to 4½ per cent., or 10d. per pound. Anything tending to deplete the gold reserves in Italy menaces the country with a further depreciation of the currency. Last month the reserve banks in Italy held 24½ million pounds sterling in gold, and they have long and persistently refused to let it out on demand. But this policy, accompanied by the rates for the loan of money up to 8 per cent., has driven Italy, has failed to keep the metal currency at par. The Soubeyran transaction now impairs the reserves of the Italian banks, and the course of affairs will be most interesting.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. M. S. CLIVE, 3,003 [illegible], Captain W. J. H. Pauwell, will leave Bombay on the 19th inst. for Kurrachee, with the following :—One European commissioned officer and [illegible] one warrant officer, nine European and ten native rank and file, 429 public followers, one public follower, and 76 bullocks.

DEPARTURE OF SIR WILLIAM HEWETT.

ADMIRAL SIR N. W. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, who has been appointed a Lord Commissioner on the Board of Admiralty, left Bombay for Aden by yesterday's mail-steamer. Having spent some time pleasantly at the Yacht Club in the company of friends, the Admiral walked over to the bunder at 4.20 p.m., where a number of gentlemen were present to wish him God-speed and a pleasant voyage. Among them were observed Admiral Edwardes, C.B., Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., Captain Hext, Director of Marine, Captain Morland, Colonel Beville, Colonel Timan, Major Watling, Major Creagh, Messrs. Nathan Geary, E. Tyrrel Leith, and J. Adams. The Admiral, accompanied by some friends, got into the steam launch that was waiting for him; and his embarkation was announced by a salute of fifteen guns fired from the land battery, the yards of the Colonel, the Royal Navy gunboat, being manned in honour of the occasion. Admiral Hewett makes Aden his next, after giving over charge of the Bombay Station to his successor, Rear-Admiral Sinclerick Richards.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE assault-at-arms in Mr. Byde had arranged at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening repeated the success of the earlier entertainment at the Town Hall. Nearly the programme was little varied, although the volunteers on this occasion took no part in it, and was wanting in some of the contests that illustrate stubbornness and valour with which our Tommies fought for the reputation of the corps. The members of the Fort Gymnasium, under their clever instructor, Ahmed Khan, made a favourable impression on their first appearance, and their feats showed the excellence of the training athletics the gymnasium can give. Ahmed Khan gave a capital exhibition of the Indian sword exercise and a very pretty display with the clubs, his pupils showed themselves entirely at ease on the horizontal bar, and Framjee, Abdulazi, and Gurjorjee were as warmly applauded as any who took part in the programme. The events of the evening were Mr. Byde's fencing contest with Sergeant-Instructor Wilmore, of the East York Regiment, an all-round athlete, and his glove-fight with Professor Donelly. Wilmore was hardly equal to the form displayed by him at the Town Hall, but then handled the foils with wonderful grace, and he was not left the victor without the full exhibition of his remarkably skilful powers. In the glove contest Byde won the five rounds with comparative ease, his long reach enabling him to get right home time after time chiefly with his left, whilst his nimbleness and activity got him out of danger when Donelly rushing in brought his hitting powers into play. The rounds were long enough notwithstanding, and the audience enthusiastically applauded winner and loser alike. A notable meeting was that between Sergeant-Instructor Proudlock, R.A., and Corporal Gutt with quarterstaff. A couple of spirited rounds by the artilleryman and Mr. Byde brought to a the excellent series of contests which at the house, chiefly composed of officers and men of the garrison, had enjoyed with the utmost heartiness. Mr. Byde has shown what excellent material there is in Bombay for similar entertainments, and having set the ball rolling, popularity should attend their repetition.

FLORILINE !—FOR TEETH AND BREATH.—"Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a fragrant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents caries, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes the unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or the smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being one part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 6, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PROPOSED VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

A MEETING of the working committee for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in Bombay was held last evening at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Grattan Geary presiding. It was resolved, on the motion of the honorary secretary, Mr. G. W. Roughton, that the Reserve consist of two classes (*a*) old volunteers, (*b*) all others. That class (*a*) be not required to do more than fire their class, and attend four section or company drills in the year. That class (*b*) be required to put in so much drill as will teach them rudimentary knowledge therein, and the use of the rifle or guns, except in cases where a reasonable cause renders it impossible for this condition to be fulfilled.

That the initiation, formation, and organisation of the Reserve be such as is proposed in Mr. Rivett-Carnac's scheme.

The following is the scheme proposed by Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, of Bombay, which is referred to in the resolution :—

1. The first step should be to issue notices in both local newspapers stating that it is proposed to form a Volunteer Reserve in Bombay upon the lines indicated in Brigadier-General Edwardes letter, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* on the 4th May, and inviting gentlemen who are willing to join the Reserve to send in their names and present places of residence either to the editors of the local papers (if they will consent) or to Captain Roughton, B.V.R., honorary secretary to the committee, Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteers. Gentlemen should be asked to state when sending in their names whether they wish to serve, in case of need, as Volunteer riflemen or gunners to man the big guns in our shore batteries.

2. All gentlemen interested in the movement, whether on the committee or not, should be asked to use their best endeavours to induce others living in their neighbourhood to send in their names for the Reserve, and to take an active part in the movement.

3. As soon as sufficient names have been received, the formal sanction of Government should be applied for to form a Reserve. The requisite number of rifles and ammunition should be applied for, and Government should be asked to lend the services of drill instructors from the Regular service and Volunteer service to instruct the Reserve in their various duties. Government should also be asked to construct at their expense a rifle range at some convenient central spot in Bombay for the use of the Reserve, so that members might have an opportunity of making themselves efficient shots. Permission should also be obtained for the use by the Reserve of the rifle ranges at Bandora, Colaba, and Cooria, at times to be arranged with the Commanding Officer at Colaba and the Officer Commanding the Bombay Volunteers. The authorised Government grant for any member of the Reserve obtaining a certificate of efficiency should also be applied for.

4. On obtaining the requisite sanction, the list of names sent in should be carefully gone through, and sections formed, having particular regard to the place of residence of members and arranging, so far as possible, that members of a section should be near neighbours, and that each section should contain one or more ex-Volunteer.

5. Each section, when formed, should be requested to elect its own sergeant or corporal (which should be done by a vote of the majority), who would be the medium of communication between the section and Head-quarters, and would arrange for attendance of drill instructors, and would arrange for the men of his section to turn out and learn their drill at a time and place suited, so far as possible, to the convenience of all. The number of sections to be formed and the number of men in each section will be settled hereafter, and will depend on the number of gentlemen joining the Reserve and the instructors available to teach them their duties.

6. Having formed sections, and each section having mastered squad and musketry drill (to be certified by the instructors), companies should be formed by districts, having regard again to the proximity of residence of one section to another. Each company should then elect its captain and other subordinate officers, and the captain of each company should arrange that the various sections forming his company should meet occasionally, say twice a month, for an hour, at a fixed place, and go through company drill. Precision of drill is of course not so much to be aimed at; but the object would be to bring the various sections together and get them to work in harmony with each other, and above all, to give them a point of rendezvous in case of emergency, and to ensure that each man would know his right place in the company, and that there would be no confusion.

7. The formation of the various companies into an entire battalion or brigade, and the best method of ensuring the co-operation of one company with another, is a matter which need not be dealt with at present, and should be left to the military authorities to arrange, in co-operation with the Officer Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

8. In the event of a sufficient number of gentlemen intimating that they wish to serve as an Artillery Volunteer Reserve to man the guns in our shore batteries, sanction of Government should be obtained to the formation of one or more gun-detachments and the requisite instructors applied for. Government should also be asked for the loan of a dummy gun or small field gun to enable each detachment to learn its drill; and subsequently permission should be obtained to work the big guns at Malabar Point, Mahalaxmee, or Colaba, to give each detachment a practical interest in the work. Gun detachments should be formed, so far as possible, of gentlemen who are near neighbours and who live in the vicinity of one or other of the batteries at Malabar Point, Mahalaxmee, or Colaba. Each gun detachment, when formed, should also elect its own captain, who would make all arrangements for drill, &c., and be the medium of communication with head-quarters.

9. The Sub-Committee do not think it desirable at present that any uniform should be worn by the Volunteer Reserve. Distinctive badges might be adopted by the different branches of the Reserve, and gentlemen should be asked to turn out for drill when practicable in khakee. Most gentlemen possess a khakee shooting suit, which, with a flannel shirt and shooting boots, would do admirably for practical work.

VOLUNTEER DIFFICULTY AT POONA.

SOME difficulty appears to have occurred in connection with the new company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at Poona and the following letter on the subject has been addressed by the members to Captain Le Messurier on the subject :—

We regret to hear that our drills have been suspended—a step which much retard our progress as efficient Volunteers, notwithstanding our anxiety to do our utmost to make ourselves efficient as soon as possible. We beg, therefore, that you will be pleased to cancel the order and permit us to resume our work in accordance with the sanction of Government.

We are told that the order for the suspension of our drills was given, owing to some irregularity in the formation of the new company. We were not aware, at the time we sent in the papers to the Adjutant, and through him to the Colonel Commanding for the orders of Government, that this was an irregular course, or a procedure contrary to the Volunteer regulations in force. It was a new company, formed by men, who were non Volunteers at the time, and were not anxious to join either the G. or H. Companies: in short, we did not think that there was any necessity to submit the papers through the Officer Commanding the Poona Detachment. If, however, we have committed a mistake, we beg that you will be so kind as to Address the Adjutant at Bombay, to overlook this little irregularity.

As our Captain, we beg you will take this matter in hand, and see that we are justly dealt with. All the Volunteers of the Poona detachment, save a few dissatisfied members, were pleased to see that we had selected you as our Captain and Messrs. Turner and Thomson as our Lieutenants, and that you all had so kindly accepted these offices. It is annoying, therefore, that such a small matter, such an insignificant irregularity—such childishness—should now be displayed by a few not over popular Volunteers. All the arrangements made in connection with the new Company were made unanimously, and with a feeling to promote the Volunteer movement at this station.

We would beg that you will be so good as to peruse our letter to the address of the Adjutant, requesting the necessary sanction to the formation of the new Company—a copy of which was handed over to Lieutenant Turner; and as this letter is self-explanatory we need not say anything further. If there was an irregularity on our part, surely the Adjutant would have found it out, and the Colonel Commanding would have declined to forward the papers on to Government.

MADRAS.

ABOLITION OF THE CHINGLEPUT JAIL.—Mr. Grimes, Inspector-General of Jails, lately suggested to Government the advisability of abolishing the District Jail of Chingleput, with a view of effecting a saving to the State. Mr. Grimes says that the prisoners convicted and sentenced by the Magistracy and the Sessions Court can be sent to the Madras Penitentiary, by which means there will be a saving of the salaries of the Superintendent Jailer, warders, and the establishment necessary for the maintenance of the Jail. The Government have just accorded their sanction for the abolition of the Jail from the 31st of the current month, after which date the Tahsildar's Cutcherry will be removed to the jail premises. The office of Mr. Mullaly, the Sub-Collector, which is situated in a bungalow three miles away from the Town, will be removed to the building to be vacated by the Tahsildar. In connection with the abolition of the jail a question arose as to whether the Zillah Surgeon, who is the Superintendent of the Jail as well, should be located at Chingleput or Saidapet, and Mr. Nelson, the District and Session Judge, in a representation to Government, said that the Zillah Surgeon should remain at Chingleput, which was the headquarters of the District. Government, we hear, have agreed with Mr. Nelson that the Zillah Surgeon should remain at Chingleput. Mr. Beeby, the Jailor, will be provided with an appointment in the Tanjore Jail.—*Times.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC CRIMINALS.

THE *Englishman* writes:—The Government of Bengal has recently accorded its sanction to the permanent employment of a photographer by the Police Department. The wonder is that this was not done long ago, for in this respect at least the Indian Police are far behind the rest of the world. We have seen a curious collection of photographs of criminals taken by an amateur photographer, himself a Superintendent of Police, in which the criminals were made to sit on a chair with one hand raised. The notable fact that no two men will extend the hand in the exact same manner was taken advantage of in establishing a character which could not be disguised. Simple forms of photography have made such rapid progress within the past few years that apparatus may now be placed in the hands of the untrained policeman with the certainty of obtaining perfect results. Messrs. Pumphrey and Day have recently brought out a camera which requires no adjustment except to place it in position and open and close the lens. With a small box, weighing only a few pounds, a traveller may start on a tour and return with 100 negatives. Messrs. Pumphrey and Day develope and print the negatives at the trifling cost of 12 shillings for 1,000 copies. For police purposes silver need not be used at all, excellent results being obtained by the ferro-cyanide of potassium process. A policeman may be despatched to photograph the position where a murder took place, thus meeting a defect in our present criminal prosecutions. Photographs may be taken by the iron process, and copies printed at less than a pice the dozen. Small pocket cameras are now used by the detective police in Europe, photographs being taken before a suspected person is aware of what has occurred, and doubtless we shall soon have in our military operations all reconnoitring parties provided with small light cameras in which either gelatine or paper negatives are used, by this means securing accurate pictures of a country, instead of unreliable descriptions written from memory.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT.

IN an article under this heading in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, the following passages appear :—Presidential rather than Parliamentary government—the ruler of a single elected chief rather than a representative committee of the dominant party—seems to embody the ideal and suit the tendencies of democracy. In no other country, except our colonies, has our own peculiar system, which dates from the Revolution of 1688, taken root. It works in France as now, when no one eminent leader commands a Parliamentary or popular majority; when a Cabinet representing groups or sections, rather than a united party, best reflects the balance of political forces. Under ordinary conditions, the personal ascendancy of a Thiers or a Bismarck, a Pitt or a Lincoln, is more intelligible and congenial to a really popular electorate. The Cabinet system, which vests executive power and political initiative in a dozen leading members of both Houses, is an essentially aristocratic institution—the natural growth of the historical period to which it belongs, the ascendancy of the aristocratic over both the democratic and monarchical elements of the Constitution under the first four kings of the House of Hanover. A thoughtful survey of our recent history may suggest a doubt whether it can long survive the democratic reforms of the nineteenth century. Since 1831, and yet more since 1868, there has been an obvious tendency to concentrate power—direction, leadership, ultimate authority, if not immediate administrative control—in the Prime Minister. The multiplication of Cabinet offices, of itself, has contributed to render Ministers departmental chiefs, subordinates to the Head of the Government, rather than equal colleagues and collaborateurs; to make him a commander rather than the president of a council. An executive committee of fifteen or sixteen is too large for unity of action or even of counsel. It can, at most, take decisions upon questions prepared and measures already shaped by a single chief or a small interior committee; and if it attempted to do more—if its freedom of discussion and determination were more than nominal—the higher functions of government would be brought to a stand-still. Even in the far smaller Council of India, the permanent ascendancy, the potential autocracy of the Viceroy, are found necessary to real strength, promptitude, and consistency of purpose. Really to carry on government, to decide great questions of foreign military, colonial, financial, or domestic policy by the free votes of a Cabinet like ours, is obviously impossible. Similarly the country itself becomes less and less immediate and effective. Separate sections may put pressure upon a Ministry in this or that direction; but the power of the House of Commons to reject or alter a budget, to refuse or curtail supplies, to withhold its assent from measures recommended by the Executive, is far more nominal than real. Immediate power gravitates to the Prime Minister; ultimate power—which, after all, is little more than the power of choosing the principal Minister from some two, three, or four available candidates—is passing into the hands of the electorate, to be exercised directly at the polls. Intermediate power has become less and less available. Cabinet Ministers can always advise, and in extreme cases resign; the House of Commons can compel a dissolution; but both are naturally more and more slow to assert an authority which can be enforced only by political suicide. The House of Commons could still censure and dismiss a Ministry, but only as the agent of the electorate, only if confident that its judgment would be ratified by individual constituencies as well as by the country at large. This is just what, since 1868, neither the House nor the Government can know. Many Liberal members must have felt assured that a considerable number of those to whose votes they owed their seats in 1880 has ceased to repose confidence in the present Government; and 30 years ago such a conviction would have sufficed. But now, the revolt of one-half the Liberal voters of 1880 belonging to those which we have called the articulate classes, might leave the party majority in the great Liberal constituencies diminished indeed, but the balance of power unaltered. The public pulse is no longer felt at a point which members can easily and certainly reach. And it is not only that members are not, as of old, in direct and close communication with those on whose votes their election depends, that they have more or less lost touch of effective vocal opinion. Their communications are assiduously intercepted. A powerful machinery, invented for that express purpose, manufactures an artificial party feeling, a fictitious public opinion, which in part perverts, which much more largely falsifies and obscures, the true. A member is compelled to read the opinion of his constituency, or at least of his party therein, through the highly refractory medium of the caucus. Even were that body fairly and honestly chosen by the collective, spontaneous, unmanipulated votes of the whole party in primary meeting assembled, its action on special occasions, its estimate of great public questions, is necessarily and inevitably taken from a false point of view, affected by a moral *strabismus*. It represents the Liberal electors, not in their individual but in their collective character; not as citizens or patriots, but as partisans. It speaks for them in virtue of an expired commission; represents not what they think of the present situation, but what they thought before that situation had arisen. But, as we know, the caucus is not thus elected. None but thorough-going partisans take part in its election. The natural leaders, the men of weight and character, of personal influence and authority, for the most part and in most cases hold aloof. Even were the election public, free, and general, a score or two at most could be the real choice of neighbours by whom they were known and trusted; the rest of the Two Hundred or Five Hundred must be the nominees of a clique. As a matter of fact, as we have already hinted for popularity's sake the caucus consists, first, of the mere hirelings and busybodies; next, of those whom an experienced electioneer described as the "noncommissioned officers" of the party. Dissenting ministers, elders, and Sunday-school teachers, trade delegates, and lecturers; thirdly and chiefly, of nobodies chosen for their insignificance and amenability. Few independent candidates claim a seat, and none, if they come forward, would have a chance. Its action is in keeping with its origin and character. The initiative practically rests exclusively with the managers. They are always present, and always command a majority of the members who care to attend. How small that attendance is, even on important occasions, their public records, their edicts uttered in the name of the whole body and of its nominal constituents, fail to show. But even the local managers seldom pretend to originate anything. Their resolutions come cut-and-dried from head-quarters; their reprimands are dictated in Downing-street or in Birmingham. The shadow of the coming distribution enhances the power, gives force to their dictation and effect to their menaces. Only a man of the highest personal reputation—a statesman like Mr. Forster or Mr. Goschen—can henceforth pretend to stand without the support of the machine or in opposition to its nominee. Such a diversion could in almost any county district or borough ward have but one effect—the return of a Tory. A member, therefore, who ventures to defy the writers of the local caucus—orders, as he well knows, drawn up at the instigation of present Ministers, by men without weight, fame, or character—often by men discredited by exposure, men whom he justly despises, with whom, as individuals, he would not deign to discuss a public question—is placed under the ban of the party. He must at the next general election resign his seat, or throw himself, like Mr. Marriott at Brighton, upon the support of his opponents. Of the members who, had they obeyed the dictates of their own judgment, would have followed Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster into the Opposition lobby, nine in ten were Liberals as sincere as the seventy who voted with Mr. Morley; men who could neither ask nor receive Conservative support. To vote against their party was for them political extinction; the sacrifice of the ambition of a life, of the reward of long, loyal, and eminent party services. No man who knows the tone of political life, the standard of Parliamentary morality—say, no man who has learned by personal experience the force of temptation, the subtlety of sophistry, the power of conflicting obligations, allied with influence, example, and professional custom, to bewilder the conscience—will speak or think harshly of those who thus pressed, tempted, and coerced, thought "Aye" and voted "No." But the fact of such a vote—the existence of conditions actual or potential, known or conjectured, which so falsified the judgment of the House, and, it is at least probable, the feeling of the country—shows how completely the organised machinery of party may defeat the purpose of the Constitution.

THE PARSIS AND THE TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee read a paper on "The Parsees and the Trade of Western India," from which we extract the following passages :—

Although the Parsis are no longer the merchant princes which they once were, they retain their prominent position in the Bombay community by virtue of the progress which they have made in education, and in all the requirements of civilised society. The liberal professions and the Government services have provided fresh avenues of distinction of which the Parsis have taken full advantage. The cause of their success in these new careers is to be found in the eagerness with which they have embraced all means of improving their minds, and in the thoroughness with which education has been spread among all branches of the community. Among Parsi boys, not five per cent. fail to attend school; and in Bombay this is equally true of girls. In the mofussil, female education is not quite so far advanced, but still, everywhere the education of Parsi girls is the rule and not the exception. The earlier Parsis who helped the English merchants, and who played the part of brokers between them and the natives, were not educated men, although in shrewdness and in good sense they could have held their own. Education among the Parsis certainly does not go back further than the commencement of the present century. The mass of the Parsis had given up the use of their own language, the Persian, and had adopted, at an early period of their residence in India, the Gujarati vernacular. A few of the Dasturs, or head priests, studied Persian, but if the majority of the Parsis at Surat and Bombay, during the first century of their intercourse with Europeans, added to their adopted tongue a smattering of English, that was the extreme limit of their attainments. The few schools which existed in Bombay at the beginning of the century were of a very elementary kind, and a large proportion, if not an absolute majority, of the pupils were Parsis. The great impetus to education in Bombay, in 1820, was given by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, that famous English administrator and highly gifted man, when he founded the Bombay Native Education Society. As the name of Elphinstone was thus associated with the dawn of education in Bomb

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.
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Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 1883.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of satisfaction of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
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19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
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55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
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36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	38 0	...
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